QUR'ĀN CURRICULUM

GRADE
4

KISA PUBLICATIONS
UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF MOULANA NABI R. MIR (ABIDI)

QUR’ĀN
CURRICULUM

GRADE
4

AL-KISA
FOUNDATION
UNDER THE CLOAK OF GUIDANCE AND MERCY

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Dedication

This book is dedicated to the beloved Imām of our time (ʿaj). May Allah (swt) hasten his reappearance and help us to become his true companions.

Acknowledgments

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ): On the Day of Resurrection, the ink of the scholars will be weighed up against the blood of the martyrs, and the ink of the scholars will be heavier than the blood of the martyrs.
Nahj al-Faṣāḥah, Saying #3222.

True reward lies with Allah (swt), but we would like to sincerely thank those who contributed to this book. May Allah (swt) bless them in this world and the next. We would especially like to thank Wali ul Asr for their artwork and contributions.

Preface

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ): Nurture and raise your children in the best way. Raise them with the love of the Prophets and the Ahlul Bayt (ʿa).

Curriculum is an influential form of educational content that often shapes the thoughts and views of an entire generation. Therefore, in order to establish an Islamic foundation for the future generations, there is a dire need for a compelling Islamic curriculum. Over the past several years, this need has become increasingly prevalent throughout Islamic centers and schools everywhere. Due to the growing dissonance between parents, children, society, and the teachings of Islam and the Ahlul Bayt (ʿa), this need has become even more pressing. Al-Kisa Foundation, along with its subsidiary, Kisa Publications, was conceived in an effort to help bridge this gap with the guidance of ʿulamāʾ and the help of educators. We would like to make this a communal effort and platform. Therefore, we sincerely welcome constructive feedback and help in any capacity.

وَرَتِّلِ الْقُرْآنَ تَرْتِيلًا

"… and recite the Qurʾān in a measured tone."[1]

The goal of the Qurʾān Curriculum is inspired from the verse above. We are the best creation of Allah and our way to connect with Him, and feel the highest levels of peace and comfort is connection through His own words, the Noble Qurʾān. Allah has facilitated this connection and intimate relationship with Him by opening the door of duʿāʾ (supplication) and sending down His divine book, so we can be guided on the right path.

Our communication to Allah through duʿāʾ can sometimes be rooted in our own wants and desires, which may not be ideal for our holistic health and success to perfection. This is why reciting the duʿās as taught by our role models, the immaculate 14, the Ahlul Bayt (ʿa) is the best tool to communicate with Him. Likewise, Qurʾān being the light of navigation, is ideal to connect with Allah.

Therefore, there is a need for us to recite, understand, practice on the guidance of the Qurʾān and be a role model and ambassador of the Qurʾān. The first step, as seen in the verse above, is recitation, or qirāʾah. However, this is not enough to achieve that connection, even for those who understand Arabic. Hence, this curriculum has a humble attempt to add other aspects of the Qurʾān such as memorizing, and explaining the meanings through Qurʾānic lessons to establish this connection with Allah.

---

[1] Sūrah al-Muzzammil (73), Verse 4.

The series of this book is a combined effort of many experts, and over two decades of teaching. From the beginning, there were individuals such as Brother Ali Fawaz, Brother Moshref, Brother Yaser Shanjani, Moulana Abazar Wahedi, Sister Rana Matar, Sister Sabika Mithani, Sister Sarah Yahfoufi, Sister Zamena Momin, Sister Asgaraly, Sister Mona Alsaglab, Sister Noor Nasrallah, and Shaykh Salim Yusufali, along with the resources of Wali ul-Asr Schools, SABA Sunday School, and other affiliated schools.

This series started with general reading techniques, and was then enhanced with memorization of sūrahs, duʿās, ziyārāt, and also Qurʾānic life lessons taken from books such as Verses of Light, Guiding Light Series, Qurʾān Appreciation, and Qurʾān Quest. Moulana Wahidi's vision, and Shaykh Salim's dedication to help our students connect with the words and concepts of the Qurʾān were instrumental to this curriculum. Including the Qurʾān Quest component which is a dive into tafṣīr for the older grades. May Allah bless them and their families abundantly.

We hope that this curriculum will help your child's connection with the Qurʾān whether used as their primary curriculum, or a supplemental resource. We humbly request you to share your feedback as we continue to evolve and enhance the curriculum to achieve these goals, inshāʾAllāh.

We pray to Allah to give us the strength and tawfīq to perform our duties and responsibilities.

With Duʿās,
Nabi R. Mir (Abidi)

About the Board ʿĀlim

Moulana Nabi R. Mir (Abidi) is a scholar, an educator, a father, and an enthusiast for creating educational infrastructure and Islamic resources for the benefit of the global community. He is a pioneer of always thinking “outside of the box” by supporting the creation of innovative materials to engage young readers to pick up Islamic books, interact with Qurʾānic games, learn from the Steps to Perfection Curriculum, and begin their life-long journey of holistic education.

Being a dedicated student and graduate of *Darse Khārij* from the *Ḥawzah* (the highest level of Islamic Studies in the seminary), Moulana Abidi understands the intrinsic value of Islamic education. Also, having grown up in India, and now residing in the United States, he has had the honor of traveling to various communities and meeting many community leaders. He values the importance of collaboration and working together to optimize our communal potential and create open source platforms so that information and resources are available and accessible to everyone around the world.

You, dear reader, are now part of the Al-Kisa family.
Share the word, and join the mission.

How to Use this Book?

Salāmun ʿalaykum Dear Teachers, Guardians, and Students,

This Qurʾān book is designed to help strengthen our connection with the Noble Qurʾān, inshāʾAllāh.

It is divided into 4 parts:

1. **Recitation/Listening** to the sūrahs of the Noble Qurʾān
2. **Learn how to read the Qurān & Tajwīd**
3. **Living with the Qurʾān** by understanding the verses and connecting them to our daily lives.
4. **Memorization** of the sūrah, duʿās, and ṣalāh with a focus on the correct pronunciation.

This Qurʾān book was designed to be completed over one school year (or 32 weeks).

If your class is not teaching the “Learning how to read the Qurʾān & Tajwīd” you can allocate that time for “Living with the Qurʾān” & “Memorization”.

If you have more than one session/week, you can stretch some of the lessons over two weeks, have deeper discussions and spend more time on the activities.

How to breakdown the Qurʾān Session?

Here is a suggestion on how to breakdown and conduct the Qurʾān class with a few options to choose from for each part of the class.

5 min	**Recitation** Source: tanzil.net Option 1: Assign a student Option 2: Teacher can read
15 min	**How to Read the Qurʾān** • Introduce the new lesson or review the previous lesson • Do 1 or 2 worksheets and assign the rest as homework • Add a short video or a small activity/craft related to the lesson if needed (you can find great ideas online) • Do the assessment
15 min	**Living with the Qurʾān** • Read and repeat the āyah in Arabic and English • Show the short video and tell the story to explain the āyah/sūrah. • Have a brief discussion and make sure the students understand the important lessons. • Start the activity and guide the students through it. • Give the coloring sheet as homework.
5 min	**Memorization** • Divide the sūrah and focus on specific āyahs every session. • If you have pre-assigned āyahs for memorization as homework, you can review these āyahs and test the students. • Review the sūrah assigned for memorization.

Helpful Tips

- If you are just teaching “Living with the Qurʾān” & “Memorization” allocate the “How to read the Qurʾān” time to those sections.
- Communicate with parents to create a home & school alliance.
- Understand the students’ individual needs and have empathy for them.
- Help them grow at their own pace.

Pacing Guide

It is important to make a Pacing Guide of what you plan to cover during the month/quarter. You can also share this information with parents to keep them informed of these monthly/quarterly goals. Here is an example of a pacing guide for Grade 4. We hope this model helps to make your own pacing guide according to your classroom needs.

Grade 4 - Pacing Guide

Subject	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
Memorization	Sūrah aṭ-Ṭariq (Āyah 1-4)	Sūrah aṭ-Ṭariq (Āyah 5-7 + review previous Āyāt)	Sūrah aṭ-Ṭāriq (Āyah 8-10 + review previous Āyāt)	Sūrah aṭ-Ṭāriq (Āyah 11-14 + review previous Āyāt)	Sūrah aṭ-Ṭāriq (Āyah 15-17 + review previous Āyāt)	Sūrah al-Aʿlā (Āyah 1-5)	Sūrah al-Aʿlā (Āyah 6-10 + review previous Āyāt)	Sūrah al-Aʿlā (Āyah 11-15+ review previous Āyāt)
Reading Sūrah	Sūrah al-Ḥashr (Āyah 1-5)	Sūrah al-Ḥashr (Āyah 6-8)	Sūrah al-Ḥashr (Āyah 9-12	Sūrah al-Ḥashr (Āyah 13-18)	Sūrah al-Ḥashr (Āyah 19-24)	Sūrah al-Ḥashr (review)	Ziyārah after ṣalāh	Sūrah al-Mumtaḥanah (Āyah 1-3)
Qurʾān Reading & Tajwīd	*Review* alphabet & short vowels	*Review* long vowels & madd	*Review* silent letters	*Review* how to change the ḥarakah when we stop	*Review* qalqalah	*Review* hamzah	*Review* thick and thin letters	*Review* thick and thin letters
Living with the Qurʾān - Guiding Light/Qurʾān Appreciation	G.L/Book 5 Lesson #1	G.L/Book 5 Lesson #2	G.L/Book 5 Lesson #3	G.L/Book 5 Lesson #4	G.L/Book 5 Lesson #5	G.L/Book 6 Lesson #1	G.L/Book 6 Lesson #2	G.L/Book 6 Lesson #3

Subject	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13	Week 14	Week 15	Week 16
Memorization	Sūrah al-Aʿlā (Āyah 16-19+ review previous Āyāt)	Short Ḥadīth #1	Short Ḥadīth #1	Sūrah ash-Shams (Āyah 1-4)	Sūrah ash-Shams (Āyah 5-8 + review previous Āyāt)	Sūrah ash-Shams (Āyah 9-12 + review previous Āyāt)	Sūrah ash-Shams (Āyah 13-15 + review previous Āyāt)	Sūrah al-Layl (Āyah 1-4)
Reading Sūrah	Sūrah al Mumtaḥanah (Āyah 4-9)	Sūrah al-Mumtaḥanah (Āyah 10-13)	Sūrah al-Mumtaḥanah (review)	Duʿāʾ after ṣalāh #1	Duʿāʾ after ṣalāh #2	Duʿāʾ for studying	Sūrah aṣ-ṣaff (Āyah 1-5)	Sūrah aṣ-ṣaff (Āyah 6-10)
Qurʾān Reading & Tajwīd	Lesson 1 Iqlāb	Lesson 1 Iqlāb	Lesson 1 Iqlāb	Lesson 2 Iẓhār	Lesson 2 Iẓhār	Lesson 2 Iẓhār	Lesson 3 Idghām Kāmil	Lesson 3 Idghām Kāmil
Living with the Qurʾān - Guiding Light/Qurʾān Appreciation	G.L/Book 6 Lesson #4	G.L/Book 6 Lesson #5	G.L/Book 7 Lesson #1	G.L/Book 7 Lesson #2	G.L/Book 7 Lesson #3	G.L/Book 7 Lesson #4	G.L/Book 7 Lesson #5	G.L/Book 8 Lesson #1

Subject	Week 17	Week 18	Week 19	Week 20	Week 21	Week 22	Week 23	Week 24
Memorization	*Mid-Term Assessment*	Sūrah al-Layl (Āyah 5-7 + review previous Āyāt)	Sūrah al-Layl (Āyah 8-11 + review previous Āyāt)	Sūrah al-Layl (Āyah 12-16 + review previous Āyāt)	Sūrah al-Layl (Āyah 17-21 + review previous Āyāt)	Duʿāʾ al-Ḥujjah	Short Ḥadīth #2	Short Ḥadīth #2
Reading Sūrah	*Mid-Term Assessment*	Sūrah aṣ-ṣaff (Āyah 11-14)	Sūrah al-Jumuʿah (Āyah 1-4)	Sūrah al-Jumuʿah (Āyah 5-8)	Sūrah al-Jumuʿah (Āyah 9-11)	Duʿāʾ after ẓuhr	Duʿāʾ after ẓuhr	Duʿāʾ after ʿaṣr
Living with the Qurʾān - G.LReading & Tajwīd	*Mid-Term Assessment*	Lesson 3 Idghām Kāmil	Lesson 4 Idghām Nāqiṣ	Lesson 4 Idghām Nāqiṣ	Lesson 4 Ikhfāʾ	Lesson 4 Ikhfāʾ	*Review* Iqlāb	*Review* Iqlāb
Living with the Qurʾān - Guiding Light/Qurʾān Appreciation	*Mid-Term Assessment*	G.L/Book 8 Lesson #2	G.L/Book 8 Lesson #3	G.L/Book 8 Lesson #4	G.L/Book 8 Lesson #5	Q.A/ Lesson #1	Q.A/ Lesson #2	Q.A/ Lesson #3

Subject	Week 25	Week 26	Week 27	Week 28	Week 29	Week 30	Week 31	Week 32
Memorization	Duʿās before & after eating	Short Ḥadīth #3	Short Ḥadīth #3	Short Ḥadīth #4	Short Ḥadīth #4	Short Ḥadīth #5	Short Ḥadīth #5	*Final Assessment*
Reading Sūrah	Duʿāʾ after ʿaṣr	Qirāʾah & Adhkār of Ṣalāh	Qirāʾah & Adhkār of Ṣalāh	Qirāʾah & Adhkār of Ṣalāh	Qirāʾah & Adhkār of Ṣalāh	Qirāʾah & Adhkār of Ṣalāh	*Review*	*Final Assessment*
Qurʾān Reading & Tajwīd	Review Iẓhār	Review Idghām Kāmil	Review Idghām Kāmil	Review Idghām Nāqiṣ	Review Idghām Nāqiṣ	Review Ikhfāʾ	*Review*	*Final Assessment*
Living with the Qurʾān - Guiding Light/Qurʾān Appreciation	Q.A/ Lesson #3	Q.A/ Lesson #4	Q.A/ Lesson #4	Q.A/ Lesson #5	Q.A/ Lesson #5	Q.A/ Lesson #6	*Review*	*Final Assessment*

- For the “Living with the Qurʾān” part, please divide the lessons into 1 or 2 sessions depending on how difficult the lesson or the activity is, as there are not enough sessions to give 2 per lesson.

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Teachers Guidelines
Qurʾān Reading/Tajwīd Grade 4

The Grade 4 student book starts with general reading exercises to review the rules learned in previous years.
This book will focus on the rules of the letter mīm in the tajwīd part.

1) Introduction to the rules of the letter مِ: the chapter starts with a lesson on mīm rules, followed by a worksheet for practice and an assessment for the teacher to assess all the rules.

Teacher note - for mīm rules: https://tinyurl.com/littlemeem

Students should be ready to read the sūrah(s) at the end of this Reading Qurʾān section inshāʾAllāh.

Please walk around when students are doing the worksheets to make sure that students are on the right track and assist those students who are struggling.

REVIEW

Let's review what you learned last year!

Final	Medial	Initial	Isolated
ـؤ ـئ ـأ	ـئـ	ئـ أ	ء
ـب	ـبـ	بـ	ب
ـت ـة ة	ـتـ	تـ	ت
ـث	ـثـ	ثـ	ث
ـج	ـجـ	جـ	ج
ـح	ـحـ	حـ	ح
ـخ	ـخـ	خـ	خ
ـد	ـد	د	د
ـذ	ـذ	ذ	ذ
ـر	ـر	ر	ر
ـز	ـز	ز	ز
ـس	ـسـ	سـ	س
ـش	ـشـ	شـ	ش
ـص	ـصـ	صـ	ص

Final	Medial	Initial	Isolated
ـض	ـضـ	ضـ	ض
ـط	ـطـ	طـ	ط
ـظ	ـظـ	ظـ	ظ
ـع	ـعـ	عـ	ع
ـغ	ـغـ	غـ	غ
ـف	ـفـ	فـ	ف
ـق	ـقـ	قـ	ق
ـك	ـكـ	كـ	ك
ـل	ـلـ	لـ	ل
ـم	ـمـ	مـ	م
ـن	ـنـ	نـ	ن
ـه	ـهـ	هـ	ه
ـو	ـو	و	و
ـى	ـيـ	يـ	ى

Alphabet Review

ا ب ت ث ج ح خ

د ذ ر ز س ش ص

ض ط ظ ع غ ف ق

ك ل م ن ه و ى

Thin & Thick Letters

Did you know that we have thin and **thick** letters in Arabic?

- When we pronounce the thin letters, we do not use our entire mouth. It is like we are smiling with our mouths closed.
- When we pronounce the **thick** letters, we use our entire mouth. It is like making a big “O” with our mouths.

Let's recite the alphabets according to their thin or **thick** sounds together:

ء ب ت ث ج ح خ

د ذ ر ز س ش ص

ض ط ظ ع غ ف ق

ك ل م ن ه و ى

Are you wondering why رَ and لَ are purple? You will find out soon!

Fatḥah

Let's get familiar with the vowel fatḥah! Sing the alphabet with the fatḥah sound.

أَ بَ تَ ثَ جَ حَ خَ

دَ ذَ رَ زَ سَ شَ صَ

ضَ طَ ظَ عَ غَ فَ قَ

كَ لَ مَ نَ هَ وَ ىَ

Kasra

Let's get familiar with the vowel kasra! Sing the alphabet with the kasra sound.

إِ بِ تِ ثِ جِ حِ خِ

دِ ذِ رِ زِ سِ شِ صِ

ضِ طِ ظِ عِ غِ فِ قِ

كِ لِ مِ نِ هِ وِ يِ

Ḍammah

Let's get familiar with the vowel ḍammah! Sing the alphabet with the ḍammah sound.

أُ بُ تُ ثُ جُ حُ خُ

دُ ذُ رُ زُ سُ شُ صُ

ضُ طُ ظُ عُ غُ فُ قُ

كُ لُ مُ نُ هُ وُ ىُ

One Way Connected Letters

All the letters of the Arabic alphabet connect from both sides, the right and the left, except six letters!

These letters are ا د ذ ر ز و

These letters are weak and can only connect from the right side:

ـا ـد ـذ ـر ـز ـو

Let's practice!

Review Exercise 1

Read the following words from the Qurʾān.

فَقُتِلَ سَكَنَ وَقَبَ

حَسَدَ نَكَصَ أَتَذَرُ

كَسَبَ شَجَرَةُ جَمَعَ

أَبَقَ ذُبِحَ بَعَثَ

فَبَصَرُكَ زَعَمَ أَعِظُكَ

عُنُقِكَ صُحُفِ بَسَطَ

Review Exercise 2

Read the following words from the Qurʾān.

سُلْطَٰنًا عَظِيمٌ فَلَقَٰتَلُوكُمْ

حَاسِدٍ بِمُصَيْطِرٍ أَكْلًا

سَخَّرَهَا يُكَذِّبُونَ رُدُّوٓا

قِسِّيسِينَ مُفْتَرًى يَسِيرٌ

أَوْلِيَآءَ وَلِيًّا وَيَكُفُّوٓا

Review Exercise 3

Read the following excerpts of āyāt from the Qurʾān. Be sure to skip any silent letters!

نَكَالَ الْآخِرَةِ وَالْأُولَىٰ

وَذَكَرَ ٱسْمَ رَبِّهِۦ فَصَلَّىٰ

أَسَاطِيرُ ٱلْأَوَّلِينَ

كِتَابَ ٱلْأَبْرَارِ

وَبُرِّزَتِ ٱلْجَحِيمُ

فَالْمُدَبِّرَاتِ أَمْرًا

فَٱدْخُلِى فِى عِبَـٰدِى

وَلَقَدْ رَآهُ بِالْأُفُقِ ٱلْمُبِينِ

بِٱلْوَادِ ٱلْمُقَدَّسِ طُوًى

لِنُرِيَكَ مِنْ ءَايَـٰتِنَا ٱلْكُبْرَى

Review Exercise 4

Read the following āyāt from the Qurʾān. Make sure to stop in the proper manner.

67:7	إِذَآ أُلْقُوا۟ فِيهَا سَمِعُوا۟ لَهَا شَهِيقًا
68:15	إِذَا تُتْلَىٰ عَلَيْهِ ءَايَـٰتُنَا قَالَ أَسَـٰطِيرُ ٱلْأَوَّلِينَ
69:12	لِنَجْعَلَهَا لَكُمْ تَذْكِرَةً وَتَعِيَهَآ أُذُنٌ وَٰعِيَةٌ
71:5	قَالَ رَبِّ إِنِّى دَعَوْتُ قَوْمِى لَيْلًا وَنَهَارًا
75:16	لَا تُحَرِّكْ بِهِۦ لِسَانَكَ لِتَعْجَلَ بِهِۦٓ
75:20	كَلَّا بَلْ تُحِبُّونَ ٱلْعَاجِلَةَ
77:30	ٱنطَلِقُوٓا۟ إِلَىٰ ظِلٍّ ذِى ثَلَـٰثِ شُعَبٍ
26:110	فَاتَّقُوا اللَّـهَ وَأَطِيعُونِ
73:11	وَذَرْنِى وَٱلْمُكَذِّبِينَ أُو۟لِى ٱلنَّعْمَةِ وَمَهِّلْهُمْ قَلِيلًا
75:12	إِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ يَوْمَئِذٍ ٱلْمُسْتَقَرُّ

Review Exercise 5

Circle the words that contain a qalqalah, and highlight the qalqalahs. The first one has been done for you.

حَبۡلُ	أُقۡسِمُ	أَطۡعَمَهُم
لَمۡ يَلِدۡ	أَفَلَا يَعۡلَمُ	نَجۡزِى
يَدۡخُلُونَ	مُؤۡمِنٌ	جَمۡعًا
وَصَوَّرَكُمۡ فَأَحۡسَنَ	عُقۡبَاهَا	ٱقۡرَأۡ بِٱسۡمِ
فَلۡيَدۡعُ	أَصۡحَابُ النَّارِ	الۡكُبۡرَى
يَصۡلَاهَا	وَدَّعَكَ رَبُّكَ	وَٱلۡأَقۡرَبِينَ
وَتَبَّ ۝١	وَجۡهِ رَبِّهِمۡ	وَسُقۡيَاهَا
نَفۡسٍ لَّمَّا	لَيۡلَةِ ٱلۡقَدۡرِ	فَٱنصَبۡ
بِقَوۡلِ شَاعِرٍ	لَشَهِيدٌ ۝٧	فَذَكِّرۡ إِن
نُّطۡفَةٍ	صُحُفًا	لِيَطۡغَىٰ

Review Exercise 6

Read the words below, making sure to pronounce al-hamzah correctly.

يَتَسَآءَلُونَ أَوْتَادًا مَآءً فَتَأْتُونَ

جَزَآءً عَطَآءً وَٱلْمَلَٰٓئِكَةُ شَآءَ

أَءِذَا فَإِنَّمَا فَإِذَا ءَأَنتُمْ

وَءَاثَرَ فَإِنَّ يَسْـَٔلُونَكَ جَآءَهُ

وَحَدَآئِقَ أُوْلَٰٓئِكَ ٱلْمَوْءُۥدَةُ سُئِلَتْ

ءَايَٰتُنَا ٱلْأَرَآئِكِ هَٰٓؤُلَآءِ أُوتِىَ

يُبْدِئُ وَرَآئِهِمْ وَٱلتَّرَآئِبِ ٱلسَّرَآئِرُ

Review Exercise 7

Read the words below and identify whether the ر is thin or thick by checking the correct box.

Word	Thick	Thin
وَمَآ أَدۡرَىٰكَ		
إِلَى ٱلۡخَيۡرِ		
وَبَشِّرِ		
نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ		
وَٱلرُّوحُ		
لِرَبِّهِۦ لَكَنُودٌ		
رَاضِيَةً مَّرۡضِيَّةً		
تَجۡرِى		

Review Exercise 8

Practice reading the words below. Then, circle any letters that are **thick** letters. Be careful about those رs and لs!

سُلْطَـٰنًا بَاطِنُهُۥ تَخْشَعَ

ٱلْأَرْضَ وَٱلْمُصَّدِّقَـٰتِ يُضَـٰعَفُ

ٱلْغُرُورُ ٱلظُّلُمَـٰتِ صَـٰدِقِينَ

ٱلْمُقْسِطِينَ مُفْتَرًى أُقْسِمُ

فَسَلَـٰمٌ بَعْضِكُمْ وَيَكُفُّوٓا۟

QURʾĀN
READING

Read, in the name of the Lord who created! (96:1)

Learn to read and become fluent in reciting the Qurʾān.

Sūrah al-Ḥashr (59)

سُورَةُ الحَشۡرِ

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

سَبَّحَ لِلَّهِ مَا فِي ٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتِ وَمَا فِي ٱلۡأَرۡضِۖ وَهُوَ ٱلۡعَزِيزُ ٱلۡحَكِيمُ
(١) هُوَ ٱلَّذِيٓ أَخۡرَجَ ٱلَّذِينَ كَفَرُواْ مِنۡ أَهۡلِ ٱلۡكِتَٰبِ مِن دِيَٰرِهِمۡ
لِأَوَّلِ ٱلۡحَشۡرِۚ مَا ظَنَنتُمۡ أَن يَخۡرُجُواْۖ وَظَنُّوٓاْ أَنَّهُم مَّانِعَتُهُمۡ
حُصُونُهُم مِّنَ ٱللَّهِ فَأَتَىٰهُمُ ٱللَّهُ مِنۡ حَيۡثُ لَمۡ يَحۡتَسِبُواْۖ وَقَذَفَ
فِي قُلُوبِهِمُ ٱلرُّعۡبَۚ يُخۡرِبُونَ بُيُوتَهُم بِأَيۡدِيهِمۡ وَأَيۡدِي ٱلۡمُؤۡمِنِينَ
فَٱعۡتَبِرُواْ يَٰٓأُوْلِي ٱلۡأَبۡصَٰرِ (٢) وَلَوۡلَآ أَن كَتَبَ ٱللَّهُ عَلَيۡهِمُ
ٱلۡجَلَآءَ لَعَذَّبَهُمۡ فِي ٱلدُّنۡيَاۖ وَلَهُمۡ فِي ٱلۡأٓخِرَةِ عَذَابُ ٱلنَّارِ (٣)
ذَٰلِكَ بِأَنَّهُمۡ شَآقُّواْ ٱللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُۥۖ وَمَن يُشَآقِّ ٱللَّهَ فَإِنَّ ٱللَّهَ شَدِيدُ
ٱلۡعِقَابِ (٤) مَا قَطَعۡتُم مِّن لِّينَةٍ أَوۡ تَرَكۡتُمُوهَا قَآئِمَةً عَلَىٰٓ

Sūrah al-Ḥashr (con't)

أُصُولِهَا فَبِإِذْنِ ٱللَّهِ وَلِيُخْزِىَ ٱلْفَٰسِقِينَ (٥) وَمَآ أَفَآءَ ٱللَّهُ
عَلَىٰ رَسُولِهِۦ مِنْهُمْ فَمَآ أَوْجَفْتُمْ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ خَيْلٍ وَلَا رِكَابٍ
وَلَٰكِنَّ ٱللَّهَ يُسَلِّطُ رُسُلَهُۥ عَلَىٰ مَن يَشَآءُ ۚ وَٱللَّهُ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَىْءٍ
قَدِيرٌ (٦) مَّآ أَفَآءَ ٱللَّهُ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِهِۦ مِنْ أَهْلِ ٱلْقُرَىٰ فَلِلَّهِ وَلِلرَّسُولِ
وَلِذِى ٱلْقُرْبَىٰ وَٱلْيَتَٰمَىٰ وَٱلْمَسَٰكِينِ وَٱبْنِ ٱلسَّبِيلِ كَىْ لَا يَكُونَ
دُولَةًۢ بَيْنَ ٱلْأَغْنِيَآءِ مِنكُمْ ۚ وَمَآ ءَاتَىٰكُمُ ٱلرَّسُولُ فَخُذُوهُ
وَمَا نَهَىٰكُمْ عَنْهُ فَٱنتَهُوا۟ ۚ وَٱتَّقُوا۟ ٱللَّهَ ۖ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ شَدِيدُ ٱلْعِقَابِ
(٧) لِلْفُقَرَآءِ ٱلْمُهَٰجِرِينَ ٱلَّذِينَ أُخْرِجُوا۟ مِن دِيَٰرِهِمْ وَأَمْوَٰلِهِمْ
يَبْتَغُونَ فَضْلًا مِّنَ ٱللَّهِ وَرِضْوَٰنًا وَيَنصُرُونَ ٱللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُۥٓ ۚ
أُو۟لَٰٓئِكَ هُمُ ٱلصَّٰدِقُونَ (٨) وَٱلَّذِينَ تَبَوَّءُو ٱلدَّارَ وَٱلْإِيمَٰنَ مِن
قَبْلِهِمْ يُحِبُّونَ مَنْ هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِمْ وَلَا يَجِدُونَ فِى صُدُورِهِمْ
حَاجَةً مِّمَّآ أُوتُوا۟ وَيُؤْثِرُونَ عَلَىٰٓ أَنفُسِهِمْ وَلَوْ كَانَ بِهِمْ خَصَاصَةٌ ۚ
وَمَن يُوقَ شُحَّ نَفْسِهِۦ فَأُو۟لَٰٓئِكَ هُمُ ٱلْمُفْلِحُونَ (٩)

Sūrah al-Ḥashr (con't)

وَٱلَّذِينَ جَآءُو مِنۢ بَعۡدِهِمۡ يَقُولُونَ رَبَّنَا ٱغۡفِرۡ لَنَا وَلِإِخۡوَٰنِنَا
ٱلَّذِينَ سَبَقُونَا بِٱلۡإِيمَٰنِ وَلَا تَجۡعَلۡ فِي قُلُوبِنَا غِلّٗا لِّلَّذِينَ
ءَامَنُواْ رَبَّنَآ إِنَّكَ رَءُوفٞ رَّحِيمٌ ١٠ ۞ أَلَمۡ تَرَ إِلَى ٱلَّذِينَ
نَافَقُواْ يَقُولُونَ لِإِخۡوَٰنِهِمُ ٱلَّذِينَ كَفَرُواْ مِنۡ أَهۡلِ ٱلۡكِتَٰبِ
لَئِنۡ أُخۡرِجۡتُمۡ لَنَخۡرُجَنَّ مَعَكُمۡ وَلَا نُطِيعُ فِيكُمۡ أَحَدًا أَبَدٗا
وَإِن قُوتِلۡتُمۡ لَنَنصُرَنَّكُمۡ وَٱللَّهُ يَشۡهَدُ إِنَّهُمۡ لَكَٰذِبُونَ
١١ لَئِنۡ أُخۡرِجُواْ لَا يَخۡرُجُونَ مَعَهُمۡ وَلَئِن قُوتِلُواْ لَا يَنصُرُونَهُمۡ
وَلَئِن نَّصَرُوهُمۡ لَيُوَلُّنَّ ٱلۡأَدۡبَٰرَ ثُمَّ لَا يُنصَرُونَ ١٢ لَأَنتُمۡ
أَشَدُّ رَهۡبَةٗ فِي صُدُورِهِم مِّنَ ٱللَّهِۚ ذَٰلِكَ بِأَنَّهُمۡ قَوۡمٞ
لَّا يَفۡقَهُونَ ١٣ لَا يُقَٰتِلُونَكُمۡ جَمِيعًا إِلَّا فِي قُرٗى مُّحَصَّنَةٍ
أَوۡ مِن وَرَآءِ جُدُرِۭۚ بَأۡسُهُم بَيۡنَهُمۡ شَدِيدٞۚ تَحۡسَبُهُمۡ جَمِيعٗا
وَقُلُوبُهُمۡ شَتَّىٰۚ ذَٰلِكَ بِأَنَّهُمۡ قَوۡمٞ لَّا يَعۡقِلُونَ ١٤ كَمَثَلِ
ٱلَّذِينَ مِن قَبۡلِهِمۡ قَرِيبٗاۖ ذَاقُواْ وَبَالَ أَمۡرِهِمۡ وَلَهُمۡ عَذَابٌ
أَلِيمٞ ١٥ كَمَثَلِ ٱلشَّيۡطَٰنِ إِذۡ قَالَ لِلۡإِنسَٰنِ ٱكۡفُرۡ فَلَمَّا
كَفَرَ قَالَ إِنِّي بَرِيٓءٞ مِّنكَ إِنِّيٓ أَخَافُ ٱللَّهَ رَبَّ ٱلۡعَٰلَمِينَ ١٦

Sūrah al-Ḥashr (con't)

فَكَانَ عَٰقِبَتَهُمَآ أَنَّهُمَا فِى ٱلنَّارِ خَٰلِدَيْنِ فِيهَا ۚ وَذَٰلِكَ جَزَٰٓؤُا۟
ٱلظَّٰلِمِينَ (١٧) يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا۟ ٱتَّقُوا۟ ٱللَّهَ وَلْتَنظُرْ نَفْسٌ
مَّا قَدَّمَتْ لِغَدٍ ۖ وَٱتَّقُوا۟ ٱللَّهَ ۚ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ خَبِيرٌۢ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ (١٨)
وَلَا تَكُونُوا۟ كَٱلَّذِينَ نَسُوا۟ ٱللَّهَ فَأَنسَىٰهُمْ أَنفُسَهُمْ ۚ أُو۟لَٰٓئِكَ
هُمُ ٱلْفَٰسِقُونَ (١٩) لَا يَسْتَوِىٓ أَصْحَٰبُ ٱلنَّارِ وَأَصْحَٰبُ
ٱلْجَنَّةِ ۚ أَصْحَٰبُ ٱلْجَنَّةِ هُمُ ٱلْفَآئِزُونَ (٢٠) لَوْ أَنزَلْنَا هَٰذَا
ٱلْقُرْءَانَ عَلَىٰ جَبَلٍ لَّرَأَيْتَهُۥ خَٰشِعًا مُّتَصَدِّعًا مِّنْ خَشْيَةِ
ٱللَّهِ ۚ وَتِلْكَ ٱلْأَمْثَٰلُ نَضْرِبُهَا لِلنَّاسِ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَتَفَكَّرُونَ
(٢١) هُوَ ٱللَّهُ ٱلَّذِى لَآ إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا هُوَ ۖ عَٰلِمُ ٱلْغَيْبِ وَٱلشَّهَٰدَةِ ۖ
هُوَ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنُ ٱلرَّحِيمُ (٢٢) هُوَ ٱللَّهُ ٱلَّذِى لَآ إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا هُوَ ٱلْمَلِكُ
ٱلْقُدُّوسُ ٱلسَّلَٰمُ ٱلْمُؤْمِنُ ٱلْمُهَيْمِنُ ٱلْعَزِيزُ ٱلْجَبَّارُ
ٱلْمُتَكَبِّرُ ۚ سُبْحَٰنَ ٱللَّهِ عَمَّا يُشْرِكُونَ (٢٣) هُوَ ٱللَّهُ
ٱلْخَٰلِقُ ٱلْبَارِئُ ٱلْمُصَوِّرُ ۖ لَهُ ٱلْأَسْمَآءُ ٱلْحُسْنَىٰ ۚ يُسَبِّحُ
لَهُۥ مَا فِى ٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتِ وَٱلْأَرْضِ ۖ وَهُوَ ٱلْعَزِيزُ ٱلْحَكِيمُ (٢٤)

Sūrah al-Mumtaḥanah (60)

سُورَةُ المُمتَحنَةِ

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ لَا تَتَّخِذُواْ عَدُوِّي وَعَدُوَّكُمۡ أَوۡلِيَآءَ تُلۡقُونَ
إِلَيۡهِم بِٱلۡمَوَدَّةِ وَقَدۡ كَفَرُواْ بِمَا جَآءَكُم مِّنَ ٱلۡحَقِّ يُخۡرِجُونَ ٱلرَّسُولَ
وَإِيَّاكُمۡ أَن تُؤۡمِنُواْ بِٱللَّهِ رَبِّكُمۡ إِن كُنتُمۡ خَرَجۡتُمۡ جِهَٰدٗا فِي سَبِيلِي
وَٱبۡتِغَآءَ مَرۡضَاتِيۚ تُسِرُّونَ إِلَيۡهِم بِٱلۡمَوَدَّةِ وَأَنَا۠ أَعۡلَمُ بِمَآ أَخۡفَيۡتُمۡ
وَمَآ أَعۡلَنتُمۡۚ وَمَن يَفۡعَلۡهُ مِنكُمۡ فَقَدۡ ضَلَّ سَوَآءَ ٱلسَّبِيلِ (١) إِن
يَثۡقَفُوكُمۡ يَكُونُواْ لَكُمۡ أَعۡدَآءٗ وَيَبۡسُطُوٓاْ إِلَيۡكُمۡ أَيۡدِيَهُمۡ وَأَلۡسِنَتَهُم
بِٱلسُّوٓءِ وَوَدُّواْ لَوۡ تَكۡفُرُونَ (٢) لَن تَنفَعَكُمۡ أَرۡحَامُكُمۡ وَلَآ أَوۡلَٰدُكُمۡۚ
يَوۡمَ ٱلۡقِيَٰمَةِ يَفۡصِلُ بَيۡنَكُمۡۚ وَٱللَّهُ بِمَا تَعۡمَلُونَ بَصِيرٞ (٣) قَدۡ كَانَتۡ
لَكُمۡ أُسۡوَةٌ حَسَنَةٞ فِيٓ إِبۡرَٰهِيمَ وَٱلَّذِينَ مَعَهُۥٓ إِذۡ قَالُواْ لِقَوۡمِهِمۡ إِنَّا
بُرَءَٰٓؤُاْ مِنكُمۡ وَمِمَّا تَعۡبُدُونَ مِن دُونِ ٱللَّهِ كَفَرۡنَا بِكُمۡ وَبَدَا بَيۡنَنَا

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وَبَيْنَكُمُ ٱلْعَدَٰوَةُ وَٱلْبَغْضَآءُ أَبَدًا حَتَّىٰ تُؤْمِنُوا۟ بِٱللَّهِ وَحْدَهُۥٓ إِلَّا قَوْلَ
إِبْرَٰهِيمَ لِأَبِيهِ لَأَسْتَغْفِرَنَّ لَكَ وَمَآ أَمْلِكُ لَكَ مِنَ ٱللَّهِ مِن شَىْءٍ ۖ
رَّبَّنَا عَلَيْكَ تَوَكَّلْنَا وَإِلَيْكَ أَنَبْنَا وَإِلَيْكَ ٱلْمَصِيرُ ٤ رَبَّنَا لَا تَجْعَلْنَا
فِتْنَةً لِّلَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا۟ وَٱغْفِرْ لَنَا رَبَّنَآ ۖ إِنَّكَ أَنتَ ٱلْعَزِيزُ ٱلْحَكِيمُ ٥
لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِيهِمْ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ لِّمَن كَانَ يَرْجُوا۟ ٱللَّهَ وَٱلْيَوْمَ ٱلْءَاخِرَ ۚ
وَمَن يَتَوَلَّ فَإِنَّ ٱللَّهَ هُوَ ٱلْغَنِىُّ ٱلْحَمِيدُ ٦ ۞ عَسَى ٱللَّهُ أَن يَجْعَلَ بَيْنَكُمْ
وَبَيْنَ ٱلَّذِينَ عَادَيْتُم مِّنْهُم مَّوَدَّةً ۚ وَٱللَّهُ قَدِيرٌ ۚ وَٱللَّهُ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ
٧ لَّا يَنْهَىٰكُمُ ٱللَّهُ عَنِ ٱلَّذِينَ لَمْ يُقَٰتِلُوكُمْ فِى ٱلدِّينِ وَلَمْ يُخْرِجُوكُم
مِّن دِيَٰرِكُمْ أَن تَبَرُّوهُمْ وَتُقْسِطُوٓا۟ إِلَيْهِمْ ۚ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ يُحِبُّ ٱلْمُقْسِطِينَ
٨ إِنَّمَا يَنْهَىٰكُمُ ٱللَّهُ عَنِ ٱلَّذِينَ قَٰتَلُوكُمْ فِى ٱلدِّينِ وَأَخْرَجُوكُم مِّن
دِيَٰرِكُمْ وَظَٰهَرُوا۟ عَلَىٰٓ إِخْرَاجِكُمْ أَن تَوَلَّوْهُمْ ۚ وَمَن يَتَوَلَّهُمْ فَأُو۟لَٰٓئِكَ
هُمُ ٱلظَّٰلِمُونَ ٩ يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوٓا۟ إِذَا جَآءَكُمُ ٱلْمُؤْمِنَٰتُ مُهَٰجِرَٰتٍ

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فَٱمْتَحِنُوهُنَّ ۖ ٱللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ بِإِيمَـٰنِهِنَّ ۖ فَإِنْ عَلِمْتُمُوهُنَّ مُؤْمِنَـٰتٍ فَلَا
تَرْجِعُوهُنَّ إِلَى ٱلْكُفَّارِ ۖ لَا هُنَّ حِلٌّ لَّهُمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحِلُّونَ لَهُنَّ ۖ وَءَاتُوهُم
مَّآ أَنفَقُوا۟ ۚ وَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ أَن تَنكِحُوهُنَّ إِذَآ ءَاتَيْتُمُوهُنَّ أُجُورَهُنَّ ۚ
وَلَا تُمْسِكُوا۟ بِعِصَمِ ٱلْكَوَافِرِ وَسْـَٔلُوا۟ مَآ أَنفَقْتُمْ وَلْيَسْـَٔلُوا۟ مَآ أَنفَقُوا۟ ۚ
ذَٰلِكُمْ حُكْمُ ٱللَّهِ يَحْكُمُ بَيْنَكُمْ ۖ وَٱللَّهُ عَلِيمٌ حَكِيمٌ ١٠ وَإِن فَاتَكُمْ
شَىْءٌ مِّنْ أَزْوَٰجِكُمْ إِلَى ٱلْكُفَّارِ فَعَاقَبْتُمْ فَـَٔاتُوا۟ ٱلَّذِينَ ذَهَبَتْ
أَزْوَٰجُهُم مِّثْلَ مَآ أَنفَقُوا۟ ۚ وَٱتَّقُوا۟ ٱللَّهَ ٱلَّذِىٓ أَنتُم بِهِۦ مُؤْمِنُونَ ١١
يَـٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلنَّبِىُّ إِذَا جَآءَكَ ٱلْمُؤْمِنَـٰتُ يُبَايِعْنَكَ عَلَىٰٓ أَن لَّا يُشْرِكْنَ بِٱللَّهِ
شَيْـًٔا وَلَا يَسْرِقْنَ وَلَا يَزْنِينَ وَلَا يَقْتُلْنَ أَوْلَـٰدَهُنَّ وَلَا يَأْتِينَ
بِبُهْتَـٰنٍ يَفْتَرِينَهُۥ بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِنَّ وَأَرْجُلِهِنَّ وَلَا يَعْصِينَكَ فِى
مَعْرُوفٍ فَبَايِعْهُنَّ وَٱسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُنَّ ٱللَّهَ ۚ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ
١٢ يَـٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا۟ لَا تَتَوَلَّوْا۟ قَوْمًا غَضِبَ ٱللَّهُ عَلَيْهِمْ قَدْ
يَئِسُوا۟ مِنَ ٱلْـَٔاخِرَةِ كَمَا يَئِسَ ٱلْكُفَّارُ مِنْ أَصْحَـٰبِ ٱلْقُبُورِ ١٣

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سُورَةُ الصَّفِّ

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

سَبَّحَ لِلَّهِ مَا فِي ٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتِ وَمَا فِي ٱلۡأَرۡضِۖ وَهُوَ ٱلۡعَزِيزُ ٱلۡحَكِيمُ
① يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ لِمَ تَقُولُونَ مَا لَا تَفۡعَلُونَ ②
كَبُرَ مَقۡتًا عِندَ ٱللَّهِ أَن تَقُولُواْ مَا لَا تَفۡعَلُونَ ③ إِنَّ
ٱللَّهَ يُحِبُّ ٱلَّذِينَ يُقَٰتِلُونَ فِي سَبِيلِهِۦ صَفّٗا كَأَنَّهُم
بُنۡيَٰنٞ مَّرۡصُوصٞ ④ وَإِذۡ قَالَ مُوسَىٰ لِقَوۡمِهِۦ يَٰقَوۡمِ لِمَ
تُؤۡذُونَنِي وَقَد تَّعۡلَمُونَ أَنِّي رَسُولُ ٱللَّهِ إِلَيۡكُمۡۖ فَلَمَّا زَاغُوٓاْ
أَزَاغَ ٱللَّهُ قُلُوبَهُمۡۚ وَٱللَّهُ لَا يَهۡدِي ٱلۡقَوۡمَ ٱلۡفَٰسِقِينَ ⑤
وَإِذۡ قَالَ عِيسَى ٱبۡنُ مَرۡيَمَ يَٰبَنِيٓ إِسۡرَٰٓءِيلَ إِنِّي رَسُولُ ٱللَّهِ إِلَيۡكُم مُّصَدِّقٗا لِّمَا
بَيۡنَ يَدَيَّ مِنَ ٱلتَّوۡرَىٰةِ وَمُبَشِّرَۢا بِرَسُولٖ يَأۡتِي مِنۢ بَعۡدِي ٱسۡمُهُۥٓ أَحۡمَدُۖ فَلَمَّا

Sūrah aṣ-Ṣaff (con't)

جَآءَهُم بِٱلْبَيِّنَٰتِ قَالُوا۟ هَٰذَا سِحْرٌ مُّبِينٌ (٦) وَمَنْ أَظْلَمُ مِمَّنِ ٱفْتَرَىٰ عَلَى
ٱللَّهِ ٱلْكَذِبَ وَهُوَ يُدْعَىٰٓ إِلَى ٱلْإِسْلَٰمِ ۚ وَٱللَّهُ لَا يَهْدِى ٱلْقَوْمَ ٱلظَّٰلِمِينَ
(٧) يُرِيدُونَ لِيُطْفِـُٔوا۟ نُورَ ٱللَّهِ بِأَفْوَٰهِهِمْ وَٱللَّهُ مُتِمُّ نُورِهِۦ وَلَوْ كَرِهَ
ٱلْكَٰفِرُونَ (٨) هُوَ ٱلَّذِىٓ أَرْسَلَ رَسُولَهُۥ بِٱلْهُدَىٰ وَدِينِ ٱلْحَقِّ لِيُظْهِرَهُۥ
عَلَى ٱلدِّينِ كُلِّهِۦ وَلَوْ كَرِهَ ٱلْمُشْرِكُونَ (٩) يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا۟ هَلْ أَدُلُّكُمْ عَلَىٰ
تِجَٰرَةٍ تُنجِيكُم مِّنْ عَذَابٍ أَلِيمٍ (١٠) تُؤْمِنُونَ بِٱللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِۦ وَتُجَٰهِدُونَ
فِى سَبِيلِ ٱللَّهِ بِأَمْوَٰلِكُمْ وَأَنفُسِكُمْ ۚ ذَٰلِكُمْ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ إِن كُنتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ (١١)
يَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ ذُنُوبَكُمْ وَيُدْخِلْكُمْ جَنَّٰتٍ تَجْرِى مِن تَحْتِهَا ٱلْأَنْهَٰرُ وَمَسَٰكِنَ
طَيِّبَةً فِى جَنَّٰتِ عَدْنٍ ۚ ذَٰلِكَ ٱلْفَوْزُ ٱلْعَظِيمُ (١٢) وَأُخْرَىٰ تُحِبُّونَهَا ۖ نَصْرٌ
مِّنَ ٱللَّهِ وَفَتْحٌ قَرِيبٌ ۗ وَبَشِّرِ ٱلْمُؤْمِنِينَ (١٣) يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا۟ كُونُوٓا۟
أَنصَارَ ٱللَّهِ كَمَا قَالَ عِيسَى ٱبْنُ مَرْيَمَ لِلْحَوَارِيِّۦنَ مَنْ أَنصَارِىٓ إِلَى ٱللَّهِ ۖ
قَالَ ٱلْحَوَارِيُّونَ نَحْنُ أَنصَارُ ٱللَّهِ ۖ فَـَٔامَنَت طَّآئِفَةٌ مِّنۢ بَنِىٓ إِسْرَٰٓءِيلَ
وَكَفَرَت طَّآئِفَةٌ ۖ فَأَيَّدْنَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا۟ عَلَىٰ عَدُوِّهِمْ فَأَصْبَحُوا۟ ظَٰهِرِينَ (١٤)

Sūrah al-Jumuʿah (62)

سُورَةُ الجُمُعَةِ

بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

يُسَبِّحُ لِلَّهِ مَا فِى ٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتِ وَمَا فِى ٱلْأَرْضِ ٱلْمَلِكِ ٱلْقُدُّوسِ ٱلْعَزِيزِ
ٱلْحَكِيمِ ١ هُوَ ٱلَّذِى بَعَثَ فِى ٱلْأُمِّيِّۦنَ رَسُولًا مِّنْهُمْ يَتْلُوا۟ عَلَيْهِمْ
ءَايَٰتِهِۦ وَيُزَكِّيهِمْ وَيُعَلِّمُهُمُ ٱلْكِتَٰبَ وَٱلْحِكْمَةَ وَإِن كَانُوا۟
مِن قَبْلُ لَفِى ضَلَٰلٍ مُّبِينٍ ٢ وَءَاخَرِينَ مِنْهُمْ لَمَّا يَلْحَقُوا۟ بِهِمْ ۚ
وَهُوَ ٱلْعَزِيزُ ٱلْحَكِيمُ ٣ ذَٰلِكَ فَضْلُ ٱللَّهِ يُؤْتِيهِ مَن يَشَآءُ ۚ وَٱللَّهُ
ذُو ٱلْفَضْلِ ٱلْعَظِيمِ ٤ مَثَلُ ٱلَّذِينَ حُمِّلُوا۟ ٱلتَّوْرَىٰةَ ثُمَّ لَمْ
يَحْمِلُوهَا كَمَثَلِ ٱلْحِمَارِ يَحْمِلُ أَسْفَارًۢا ۚ بِئْسَ مَثَلُ ٱلْقَوْمِ
ٱلَّذِينَ كَذَّبُوا۟ بِـَٔايَٰتِ ٱللَّهِ ۚ وَٱللَّهُ لَا يَهْدِى ٱلْقَوْمَ ٱلظَّٰلِمِينَ
٥ قُلْ يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ هَادُوٓا۟ إِن زَعَمْتُمْ أَنَّكُمْ أَوْلِيَآءُ لِلَّهِ مِن

Sūrah al-Jumuʿah (con't)

دُونِ ٱلنَّاسِ فَتَمَنَّوُاْ ٱلْمَوْتَ إِن كُنتُمْ صَٰدِقِينَ ٦ وَلَا يَتَمَنَّوْنَهُۥٓ
أَبَدًۢا بِمَا قَدَّمَتْ أَيْدِيهِمْ ۚ وَٱللَّهُ عَلِيمٌۢ بِٱلظَّٰلِمِينَ ٧ قُلْ
إِنَّ ٱلْمَوْتَ ٱلَّذِى تَفِرُّونَ مِنْهُ فَإِنَّهُۥ مُلَٰقِيكُمْ ۖ ثُمَّ تُرَدُّونَ
إِلَىٰ عَٰلِمِ ٱلْغَيْبِ وَٱلشَّهَٰدَةِ فَيُنَبِّئُكُم بِمَا كُنتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ ٨
يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوٓاْ إِذَا نُودِىَ لِلصَّلَوٰةِ مِن يَوْمِ ٱلْجُمُعَةِ فَٱسْعَوْاْ
إِلَىٰ ذِكْرِ ٱللَّهِ وَذَرُواْ ٱلْبَيْعَ ۚ ذَٰلِكُمْ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ إِن كُنتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ
٩ فَإِذَا قُضِيَتِ ٱلصَّلَوٰةُ فَٱنتَشِرُواْ فِى ٱلْأَرْضِ وَٱبْتَغُواْ
مِن فَضْلِ ٱللَّهِ وَٱذْكُرُواْ ٱللَّهَ كَثِيرًا لَّعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ ١٠
وَإِذَا رَأَوْاْ تِجَٰرَةً أَوْ لَهْوًا ٱنفَضُّوٓاْ إِلَيْهَا وَتَرَكُوكَ قَآئِمًا ۚ قُلْ مَا عِندَ
ٱللَّهِ خَيْرٌ مِّنَ ٱللَّهْوِ وَمِنَ ٱلتِّجَٰرَةِ ۚ وَٱللَّهُ خَيْرُ ٱلرَّٰزِقِينَ ١١

TAJWĪD

...and recite the Qurʾān in a measured tone (73:4)

Regarding this verse, Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) has said, “Stop at the right places and pronounce the letters correctly.” Tajwīd helps us learn how to recite the Qurʾān correctly.

Lesson 1: Introduction to Nūn sākin and tanwīn

We have 4 rules that apply to nūn sākin, (نْ) and tanwīn (ٍ ً ٌ).

Note: Every tanwīn has a nūn sākin included:

نْ + نَ = نً   نْ + نِ = نٍ   نْ + نُ = نٌ

These four rules are: Iqlāb, Izhār, Idghām and Ikhfā'.

Lesson 2: Ghunnah

مّ نّ

Ghunnah is the sound coming out of the nose that we extend for 2 harakāt or 1 second.

It usually happens when we have a nūn with shaddah. It also applies to mīm with shaddah.

Example: لَتَرَوُنَّ ٱلْجَحِيمَ

Exercise 2.1: Ghunnah

Read the following extracts of āyāt, concentrating on the rules of tajwīd you've learned so far.

ثُمَّ لَتَرَوُنَّهَا عَيْنَ ٱلْيَقِينِ 102:7

ثُمَّ لَتُسْـَٔلُنَّ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَنِ ٱلنَّعِيمِ 102:8

اِنَّ الْاِنْسَانَ لَفِىْ خُسْرٍ 103:2

فَأَمَّا مَن ثَقُلَتْ مَوَٰزِينُهُۥ 100:1

وَٱلنَّهَارِ إِذَا جَلَّىٰهَا 91:3

Lesson 3: Iqlāb

نۢ نِۭ

When a vowelless nūn is followed by a bā, it is converted to a mīm sound. To indicate this, a small mīm is written over the nūn.

This mīm is lengthened to about two ḥarakāt and pronounced with a humming sound (ghunnah) that comes from the nose.

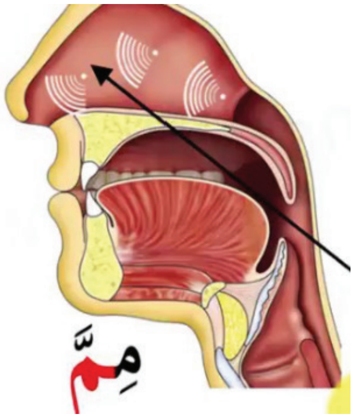
This process is called iqlāb, or conversion (of the mīm to a nūn).

Iqlāb also applies to a tanwīn followed by a bā. In this case, the tanwīn will be written as follows: ِۭ َۢ ُۢ

Be careful not to mix up this م with the other ۘ of waqf.

Lesson 3: Iqlāb (con't)

Remember to say م from your nose!



مُرِيبِم ← مُرِيبِۭ

فَاسِقُم ← فَاسِقُۢ

عَلِيمَم ← عَلِيمَۢا

مِم ← مِنۢ

Remaining Letters	ن and ا	
غُلْفُۢ بَلْ	قَوْلَۢا بَلِيغَا	لَيَّۢا بِأَلْسِنَتِهِمْ
زَوْجِۭ بَهِيجِ	وَأَنۢبَتَتْ	مِّنۢ بَأْسِكُمْ

Worksheet 3.1: Iqlāb

Find and read the words with the little mīm ۢ. Make sure not to mix it up with the mīm of waqf ۘ. For the waqf, remember to stop when you see it!

فَبِمَا نَقْضِهِم مِّيثَٰقَهُمْ وَكُفْرِهِم بِـَٔايَٰتِ ٱللَّهِ وَقَتْلِهِمُ ٱلْأَنۢبِيَآءَ

كَذَٰلِكَ قَالَ ٱلَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِهِم مِّثْلَ قَوْلِهِمْ ۘ تَشَٰبَهَتْ

بِغَيْرِ حَقٍّ وَقَوْلِهِمْ قُلُوبُنَا غُلْفٌۢ ۚ بَلْ طَبَعَ ٱللَّهُ عَلَيْهَا بِكُفْرِهِمْ

سُورَةٌ أَنزَلْنَٰهَا وَفَرَضْنَٰهَا وَأَنزَلْنَا فِيهَآ ءَايَٰتٍۭ بَيِّنَٰتٍ لَّعَلَّكُمْ تَذَكَّرُونَ

ذِكْرَىٰهُمْ ⑱ فَٱعْلَمْ أَنَّهُۥ لَآ إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا ٱللَّهُ وَٱسْتَغْفِرْ لِذَنۢبِكَ

⑦ وَيَدْرَؤُا۟ عَنْهَا ٱلْعَذَابَ أَن تَشْهَدَ أَرْبَعَ شَهَٰدَٰتٍۭ بِٱللَّهِ ۙ إِنَّهُۥ لَمِنَ

Exercise 3.1: Iqlāb

Read the following extracts of āyāt, concentrating on the rules of tajwīd you've learned so far.

56:6	فَكَانَتْ هَبَآءً مُّنۢبَثًّا
71:7	وَٱللَّهُ أَنۢبَتَكُم مِّنَ ٱلْأَرْضِ نَبَاتًا
66:3	فَلَمَّا نَبَّأَهَا بِهِۦ قَالَتْ مَنْ أَنۢبَأَكَ هَٰذَا
91:12	إِذِ ٱنۢبَعَثَ أَشْقَىٰهَا
92:8	وَأَمَّا مَنۢ بَخِلَ وَٱسْتَغْنَىٰ
90:2	وَأَنتَ حِلٌّۢ بِهَٰذَا ٱلْبَلَدِ
2:18	صُمٌّۢ بُكْمٌ عُمْىٌ فَهُمْ لَا يَرْجِعُونَ
2:27	ٱلَّذِينَ يَنقُضُونَ عَهْدَ ٱللَّهِ مِنۢ بَعْدِ مِيثَٰقِهِۦ
4:134	وَكَانَ ٱللَّهُ سَمِيعًۢا بَصِيرًا
63:11	وَٱللَّهُ خَبِيرٌۢ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ

Lesson 3.1 Assessment

Read the verses below with your best tajwīd. Watch out for little mīm!

هُمُ ٱلْفَٰسِقُونَ ﴿٤﴾ إِلَّا ٱلَّذِينَ تَابُوا۟ مِنۢ بَعْدِ ذَٰلِكَ وَأَصْلَحُوا۟ فَإِنَّ
ٱللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ ﴿٥﴾ وَٱلَّذِينَ يَرْمُونَ أَزْوَٰجَهُمْ وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُمْ
شُهَدَآءُ إِلَّآ أَنفُسُهُمْ فَشَهَٰدَةُ أَحَدِهِمْ أَرْبَعُ شَهَٰدَٰتٍۭ بِٱللَّهِ ۙ إِنَّهُۥ لَمِنَ
ٱلصَّٰدِقِينَ ﴿٦﴾ وَٱلْخَٰمِسَةُ أَنَّ لَعْنَتَ ٱللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ إِن كَانَ مِنَ ٱلْكَٰذِبِينَ
﴿٧﴾ وَيَدْرَؤُا۟ عَنْهَا ٱلْعَذَابَ أَن تَشْهَدَ أَرْبَعَ شَهَٰدَٰتٍۭ بِٱللَّهِ ۙ إِنَّهُۥ لَمِنَ
ٱلْكَٰذِبِينَ ﴿٨﴾ وَٱلْخَٰمِسَةَ أَنَّ غَضَبَ ٱللَّهِ عَلَيْهَآ إِن كَانَ مِنَ ٱلصَّٰدِقِينَ

Lesson 4: Iẓhār

Pronouncing the ن with a sukūn clearly:

When a nūn has a sukūn on it, it is pronounced clearly without ghunnah when it is followed by one of the throat letters: ه غ ع خ ح ء

For example:

مِنۡ أَيِّ ◉ مِنۡ حَمِيمٍ ◉ مَنۡ خَلَقۡتُ ◉ أَنۡعَمۡتَ ◉ أَنۡ غَضِبَ ◉ تَنۡهَرۡ

This distinct pronouniation of the nūn also applies to tanwīn, because nūn of the tanwīn is a vowelless nūn. In this case we pronounce the nūnof the tanwīn clearly without ghunnah. For example:

سَوَآءٌ عَلَيۡهِمۡ ◉ رَغَدًا حَيۡثُ ◉ شَيۡءٍ عَلِيمٍ ◉ قَوۡمًا غَضِبَ ◉ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ

Pronouncing the م with a sukūn clearly:

A mīm with a sukūn is also pronounced clearly without a ghunnah when the following letter is not a mīm or a bā.

For example:

لَهُمۡ جَنَّاتٌ ◉ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ ◉ هُمۡ عَنۡهَا ◉ أَلَمۡ تَرَ

When the following letter is a mīm or a bā, the mīm is written without a sukūn and pronounced with ghunnah.

For example:

أَلَمۡ يَعۡلَم بِأَنَّ ◉ لَهُم مِّنۢ بَعۡدِ ◉ حَكَمۡتُم بَيۡنَ

Exercise 4.1: Iẓhār

Read the following phrases below, concentrating on the rules learned in this lesson.

Iẓhār with Tanwīn	Iẓhār in two words with Nūn Sākin	Iẓhār in one word with Nūn Sākin	Throat Letter
أَرَاغِبٌ أَنتَ	مِنْ أَحَدٍ	يَنْأَوْنَ	أ
يَوْمٍ هُوَ	إِنْ هُوَ	مِنْهُمْ	ه
عَلِيْمٌ حَكِيْمٌ	مِنْ حَسَنَةٍ	يَنْحِتُوْنَ	ح
قَوْمٌ خَصِمُوْنَ	مِنْ خَيْرٍ	المُنْخَنِقَةُ	خ
سَمِيْعٌ عَلِيْمٌ	مِنْ عِلْمٍ	يَنْعِقُ	ع
عَزِيزٌ غَفُورٌ	مِنْ غِلٍّ	فَسَيُنْغِضُونَ	غ

Exercise 4.2: Iẓhār

Read the words below, concentrating on the rules learned in this lesson.

أَنْهَـٰرُ
أَنْعَمْنَا
وَٱنْحَرْ
عَنْهُ

أَجْرٌ عَظِيمٌ
أَنْعَمْتَ
مِنْ حَسَنَةٍ
تَنْهَرْ

يَنْهَىٰ
مِنْ خَوْفٍ
مَنْ خَافَ
نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ

مِنْ عَيْنٍ
مِنْ هَادٍ
أَنْ هَدَىٰنَا
مَنْ حَمَلَ

يَوْمٌ عَسِيرٌ
لَطِيفٌ خَبِيرٌ
وَٱلْمُنْخَنِقَةُ
غَنِيٌّ حَمِيدٌ

جَنَّةٍ عَرْضُهَا
رَفْرَفٍ خُضْرٍ
كِتَابٌ أَنزَلْنَاهُ
عَلِيمٌ حَكِيمٌ

وَإِنْ حَكَمْتَ
بِقُرْءَانٍ غَيْرِ هَـٰذَآ
سُنْدُسٍ خُضْرٌ

Lesson 5: Idghām Kāmil

Nūn without Sukūn or Tanwīn:

When a nūn without a sukūn or tanwīn (written staggered in this case) is followed directly by one of the following letters, the vowelless nūn has no sukūn: ر ◉ ن ◉ م ◉ ل . We do not pronounce this nūn, and a shaddah is placed on the ر ◉ ن ◉ م ◉ ل. This process is called idghām kāmil, or complete merging.

When the voweless nūn or tanwīn is followed by ر or ل , there is no ghunnah.

مَن لَّهُ ◉ مِن رَّبِّهِمْ ◉ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٍ ◉ وَلَم يَكُن لَّهُ ◉ مَتَاعًا لَّكُمْ

When the voweless nūn or tanwīn is followed by a ن or م , there is a ghunnah or a humming sound produced from the nose. The length of the ghunnah is two ḥarakāt.

مِن نَّذِير ◉ مِن مَّاءٍ ◉ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن ◉ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ

Mīm without sukūn:

A final vowelless mīm is written without a sukūn when it is followed by a word beginning with another mīm. This latter mīm will have a shaddah and is pronounced with ghunnah.

هُم مِّنْهَا ◉ أَم مَّنْ ◉ فِى قُلُوبِهِم مَّرَضٌ

Lesson 5: Idghām Kāmil (con't)

Sequence of Identical Letters:

When two identical letters follow each other in the same word (or at the end of one word and the beginning of another) and the second of the two identical letters has a shaddah, the bare letter is dropped in pronunciation

يُدۡرِككُّم ◉ قَد دَّخَلَ ◉

Assimilation in a Sequence of Similar Letters:

Some letters are dropped completetly in pronunciation when followed by a similar sounding letter. The dropped letter is written completely bare without sukūn or vowel.

– When followed by a ت, a د is dropped in pronunciation and vice versa:

قَد تَّبَيَّنَ ◉ مَهَدتُّ ◉ أُجِيبَت دَّعۡوَتُكُمَا ◉ عَبَدتُّمۡ

– When followed by a ط, a ت is not pronounced.

وَدَّت طَّائِفَةٌ

– When followed by a ظ, a ذ is not pronounced.

إِذ ظَّلَمۡتُمۡ

– When followed by a م, a ب is not pronounced.

وَٱرۡكَب مَّعَنَا

Lesson 5: Idghām Kāmil (con't)

– When followed by a ر, a ل is not pronounced.

قُل رَّبِّ ◉ بَل رَّفَعَهُ اللَّهُ

– When followed by a ذ, a ث is not pronounced.

يَلۡهَث ذَّٰلِكَ

– When followed by a ك, a ق is not pronounced.

نَخۡلُقكُّم

– When ط is followed by a ت, begin pronouncing a ط without fully articulating it, and then move seamlessly to finish with an audible ت.

بَسَطتَ ◉ أَحَطتُ ◉ فَرَّطتَ ◉ فَرَّطتُم

Lesson 6: Idghām Nāqiṣ

Incomplete merging occurs when a vowelless nūn or tanwīn (written staggered in this case: ـࣰ ـࣲ ـࣱ) is followed directly by ى or و.

It is called incomplete because the nūn is not completely lost, and the و or ى is not completely doubled.

In this case, therefore, the و or ى does not have a shaddah.

Ghunnah is observed with all incomplete merging.

Examples:

مِن وَلَىِّ ◉ مِن وَرَآءِ ◉ إِن وَهَبَ ◉ مَن يَعْمَلْ ◉ مَن يَخْشَىٰ

أَن يَضْرِبَ ◉ مَالࣰا وَ عَدَّدَهُ ◉ غِشَاوَةࣱ وَ لَهُمْ ◉ مِسْكِينࣰا وَ يَتِيمࣰا

يَومَئِذࣲ وَاجِفَةࣱ ◉ لَهَبࣲ وَ تَبَّ ◉ كِتَٰبࣰا يَسِيرࣰا ◉ خَيْرࣰا يَرَهُ ◉ شَرࣰّا يَرَهُ

Lesson 7: Ikhfāʾ

A bare vowelless nūn or tanwīn (written staggered in this case: ـً ـٍ ـٌ) is sometimes pronounced indistinctly with some ghunnah.

This indistinct pronounciation is known as ikhfāʾ, which literally means "concealing" or "lowering of the voice."

The voweless nūn or tanwīn is pronounced indistinctly when:

1. The nūn has no sukūn.
2. There is no shaddah over the letter that follows the nūn.
3. The letter after the nūn is not:
    a. one of the throat letters involved in iẓhār: ء ح خ ع غ ه
    b. one of the merging letters: ل ر م ن
    c. a bā (requiring conversion or iqlāb of the nūn into a mīm)

أَنتَ ◉ أُنثَىٰ ◉ إِن وَهَبَ ◉ مَن جَاءَ ◉ مُنذُ ◉ أَندَادًا ◉ ٱلانسَانُ

فَمَن شَهِدَ ◉ وَ لَمَن صَبرَ ◉ مَن ضَلَّ ◉ مِن طَيِّبَٰتِ ◉ مِن ظُهُورِهَا

فَإِن فَآءُو ◉ مَن كَانَ مِنكُم ◉ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِى ◉ خَيْرٌ ثَوَابًا ◉ فَصَبْرٌ
جَمِيلٌ

كَأْسًا دِهَاقًا ◉ عَزِيزٌ ذُو ◉ نَفْسًا زَكِيَّةً ◉ قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا ◉ لِنَفْسٍ شَيْـًٔا

نَخِيلٌ صِنْوَانٌ ◉ قُوَّةٍ ضَعْفًا ◉ حَلَالًا طَيِّبًا ◉ ظِلًّا ظَلِيلًا◉ مَرَضٌ فَزَاد

Lesson 7: Ikhfāʾ (con't)

The mīm with no sukūn:
A final vowelless mīm is written without sukūn when it is followed by a word beginning with a bā. This mīm is pronounced indistinctly – the lips do not make full contact when it is pronounced.

For example:

يَعۡلَم بِأَنَّ ◉ لَهُم مِّنۢ بَعۡدِ

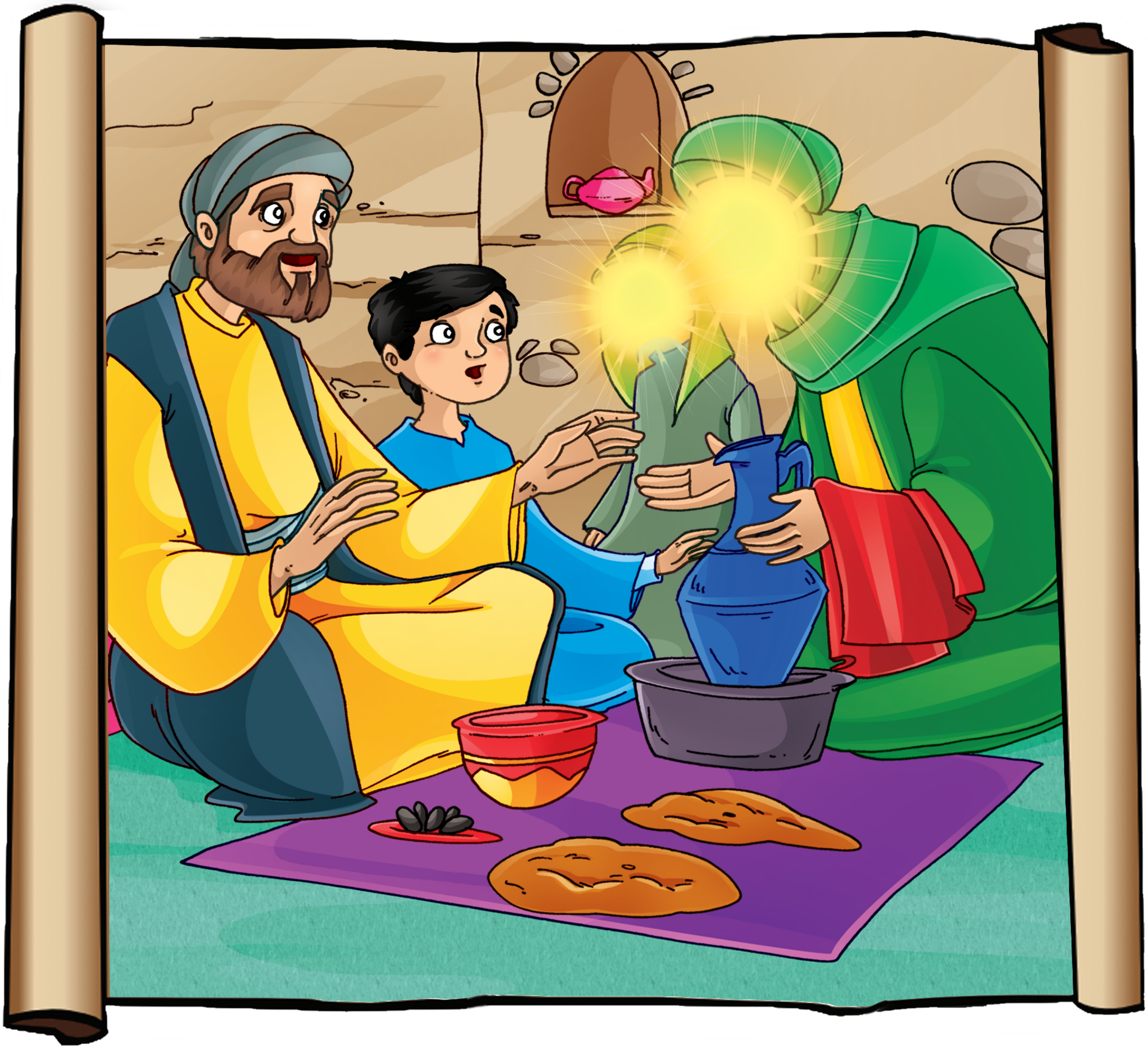
LIVING WITH THE QURʾĀN

There has certainly come to you an advice from your Lord, a cure for what is in the chests, guidance and mercy for the faithful (10:57)

The Qurʾān is a living miracle. The verses you will learn in this section of the book will help you live according to the guidance of Allah on a daily basis.

Note for teachers: In order to help you prepare your lessons in this section, please download the Teachers Guide pdf for free from our website www.kisakids.org

Lesson 1 - Use Pure Water for Cleaning



وَ اَنْزَلْنَا مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً طَهُوراً

And We sent down from the sky purifying water.

Sūrah al-Furqān, Verse 48

Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) loved inviting people to his house and sharing meals with them. One day, he invited over a friend and his son for dinner. They were both so excited to visit the Imām and share a meal with him! After all, the Imām (ʿa) was a cheerful and loving person, and he always showed extra kindness to his guests.

When they finished eating, the Imām (ʿa) brought a jug of water and a clean towel so that he could wash his guest's hands. Shocked, the man asked, “How can you wash my hands? You are my Imām and leader!” The man could not believe that Imām ʿAlī (ʿa), with all his greatness, was doing something that servants would normally be doing.

The Imām (ʿa) replied, “You are my guest, and I would like the honor of serving you because this is what Allah likes. Please wash your hands carefully and don't feel embarrassed.”

The Imām (ʿa) then told his own son, who was sitting next to him, to wash the other boy’s hands.

The two guests felt very touched by this act of kindness and left the Imām's home feeling humbled.

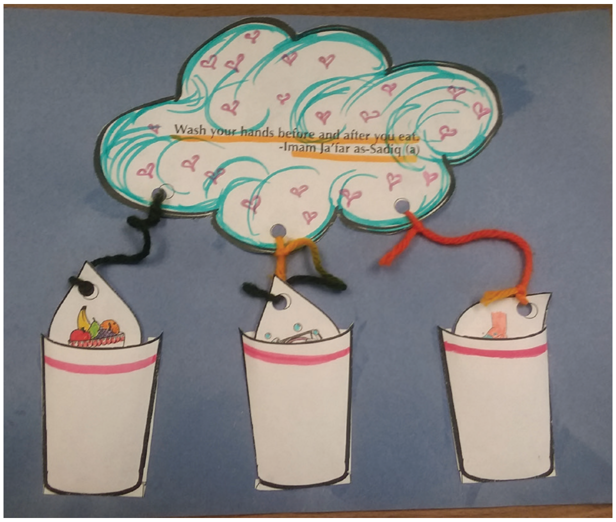
Biḥār al-Anwār, Vol. 9, P. 598

اِغْسِلُوا أَيْدِيَكُمْ قَبْلَ الطَّعَامِ وَ بَعْدَهُ

Imām Jaʿfar aṣ-Ṣādiq (ʿa):
Wash your hands before and after you eat.

Al-Maḥāsin, Vol. 2, #1594

Lesson 1: Use Pure Water for Cleaning


Wash your hands before and after you eat.
-Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (a)

Objective: Children will learn that cleanliness and good health begins with using clean water.

Suggested Ages: 5+

Time: 40 minutes

Materials:
- Use Pure Water for Cleaning Lesson 11 Handout
- Cloud, drops, and cups template
- Sharpies or coloring pencils
- Construction paper
- Scissors
- Glue
- 1-hole punch
- 8-inch pieces of yarn (3 pieces per child)

Procedure:

1. **SAY:** Salāmun ʿalaykum, dear children! Today we are going to talk about cleanliness. What are different ways that we can keep clean? [wait for response]
2. **SAY:** Good suggestions! One of the most important times to keep things clean is during meal times. What are the different thinks we wash before and after eating?
3. **SAY:** Many great responses! We wash the food we eat, we wash dishes, and we have a special hadith from Imām Jaʿfar aṣ-Ṣādiq (ʿa) that says, *"Wash your hands before and after you eat."* Let us look at a special example from Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) about the importance of washing our hands after eating.
4. At this time pass out a copy of the Lesson 1 Handout.
5. After reading the story **ASK:** What was Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) trying to show us by washing his guests hands? [wait for responses]
6. **SAY:** Good guesses. Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) basically wanted to show us that being clean at all times is very important. And one of the most important times that we must wash in order to keep clean is before and after we eat!
7. **SAY:** It is also important to remember that the water we use to wash and to drink and to cook is a blessing. Water is a very important part of our life and helps us to keep healthy and clean. Let us thank Allah for this amazing blessing by making a special project that will remind us to wash our hands and food, inshāʾAllāh!
8. At this time hand out the cloud, drops, and cups template.
9. Have them color and cut out all of the pieces.
10. Next help punch out the holes in the clouds and drops.
11. Now tie a string from each hole in the cloud to one drop.

12. Now hand out a sheet of construction paper to each child.
13. Have them glue the cloud to the top of their sheet (the 8.5 inch edge should run from top to bottom).
14. Next fold back the tabs of each cup and apply glue to the tabs and glue down the cups (do not glue the top or body of the cups down, the cups should for 3 pockets).
15. Finally slip one drop into each of the cups below.

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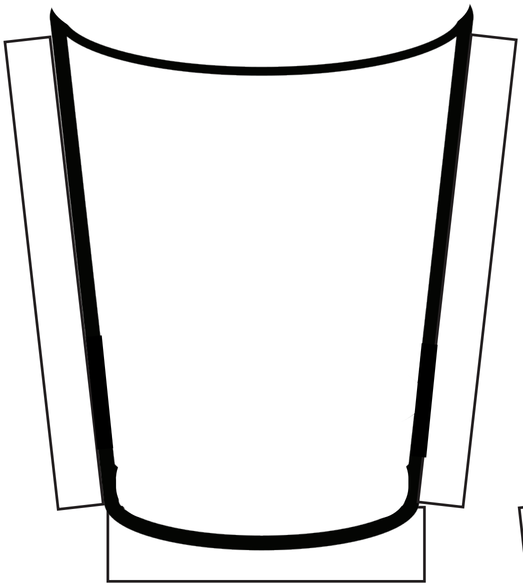
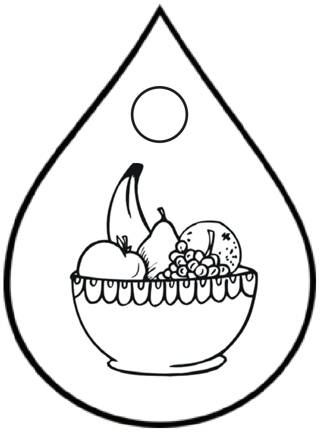
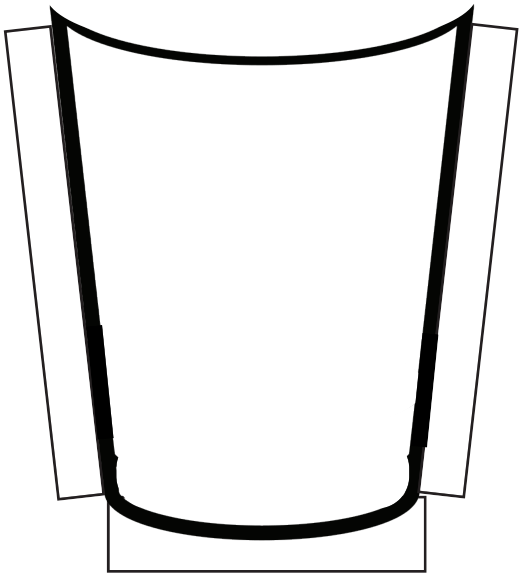
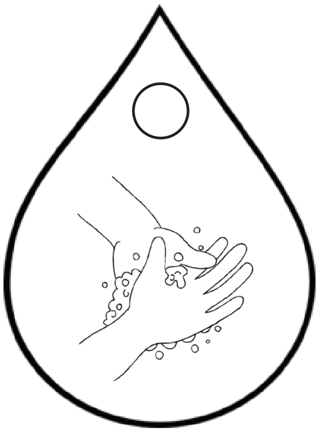
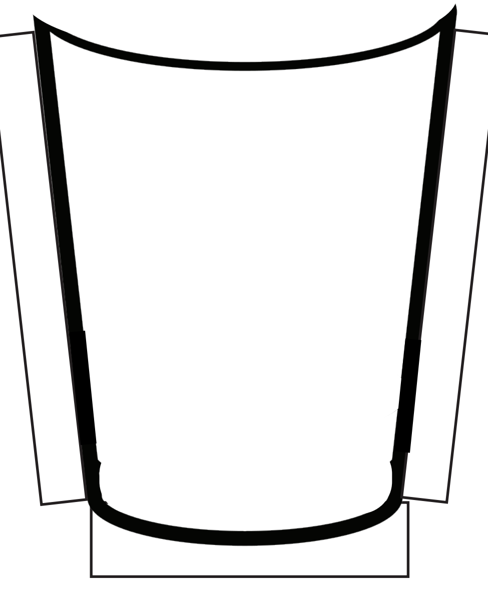
Wash your hands before and after you eat.
- Imām Jaʿfar aṣ-Ṣādiq (ʿa)

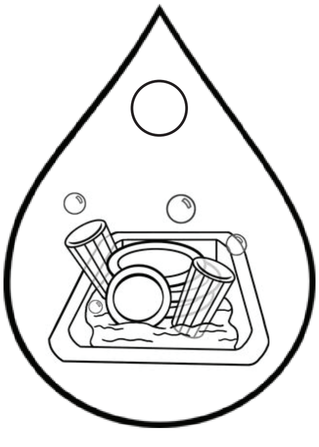












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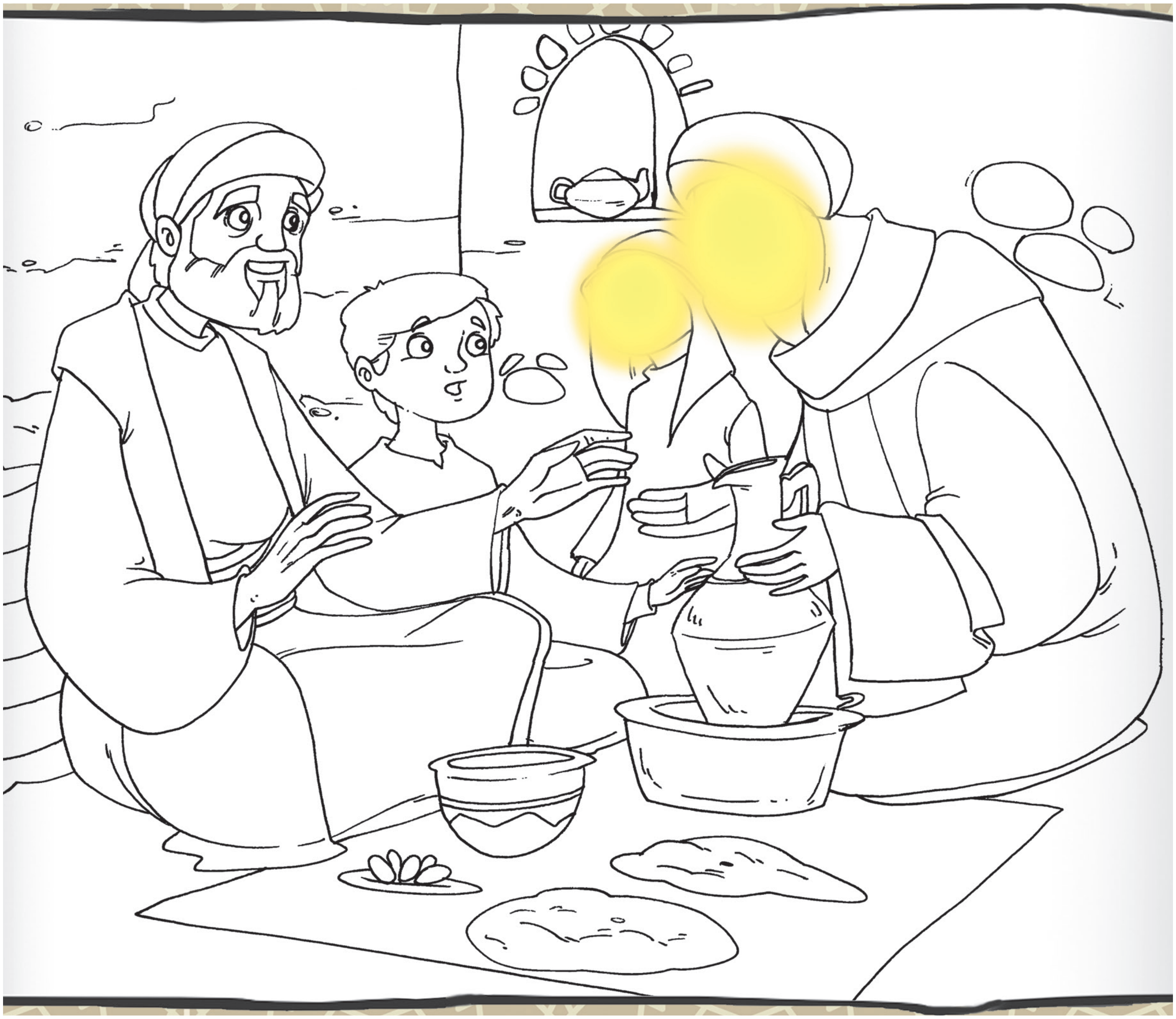
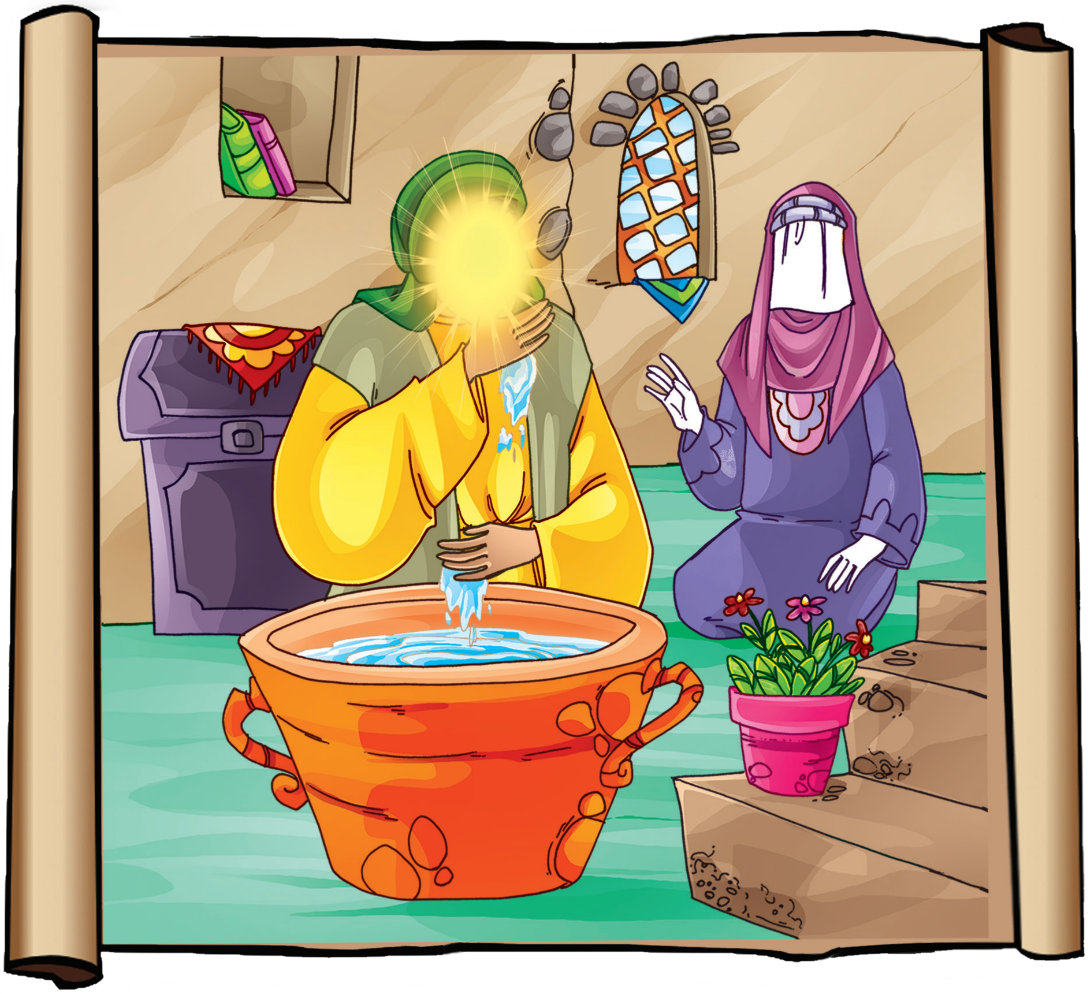


Lesson 2 - Be Clean & Presentable



وَ اللّٰهُ يُحِبُّ الْمُطَّهِّرِيْنَ

And Allah loves those who stay pure.

Sūrah at-Tawbah, Verse 108

One day, a friend of the Prophet (ṣ) was coming over to his house. Knowing this, the Prophet (ṣ) dressed up, washed his face, combed his hair, and put on some fragrance.

He had a habit of always being clean and smelling nice.

When his wife saw how he took the time and effort to prepare for his guest, she asked, “Why did you do all of that?”

He replied, “Allah loves for us to look neat and clean when meeting our friends.”

Makārim al-Akhlāq, P. 51

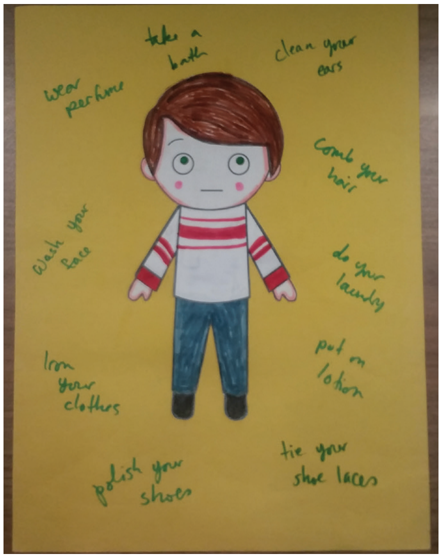
خُذُوا مِنْ شُعُورِكُمْ وَ اسْتَاكُوا وَ تَزَيَّنُوا

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ):

Take care of your hair, brush your teeth, and beautify yourselves.

Kanz al-ʿUmmāl, Vol. 6, P. 640

Lesson 2: Be Clean & Presentable



Objective: Children will learn the importance of being presentable both alone and in front of others.

Suggested Ages: 5+

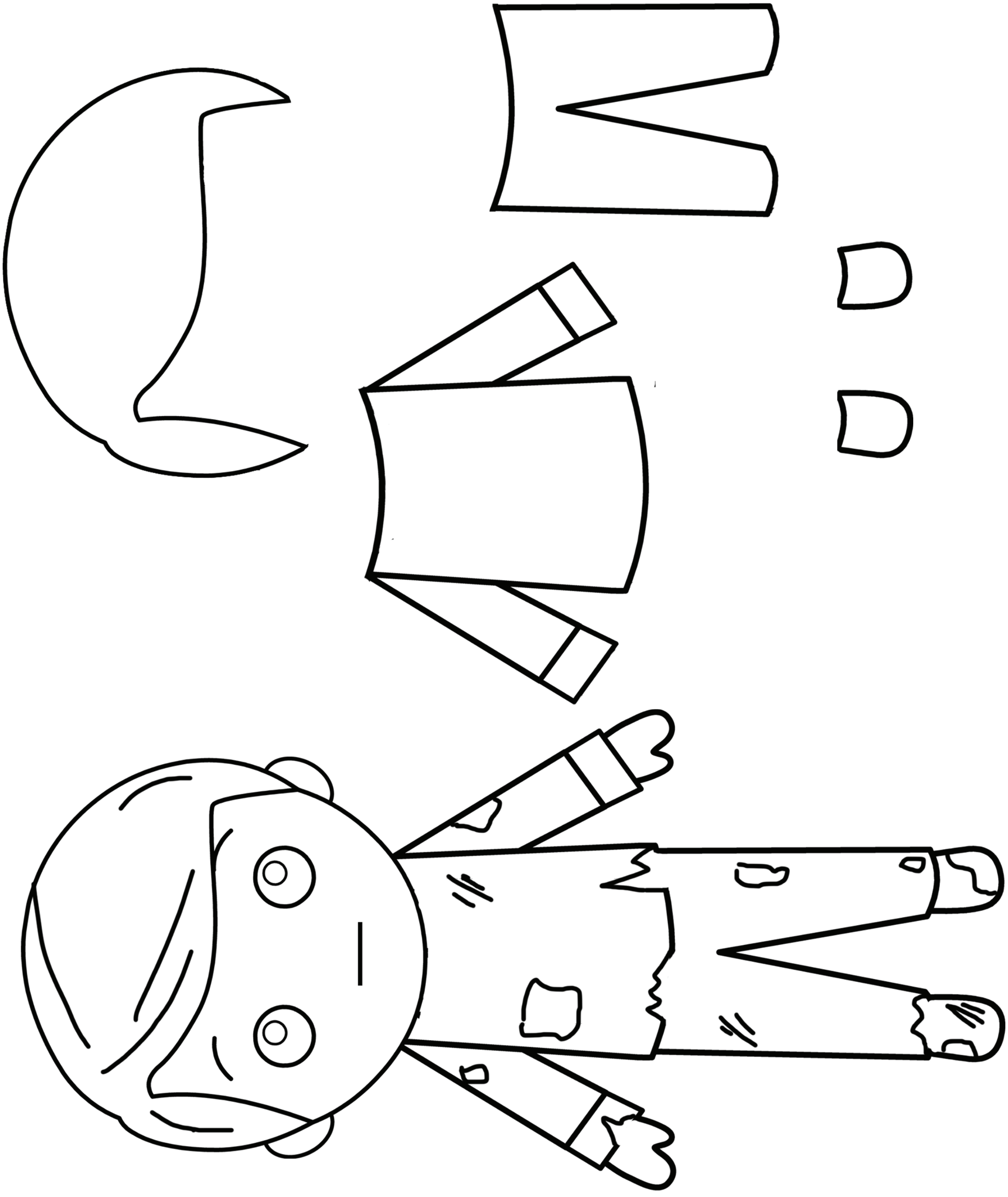
Time: 40 minutes

Materials:

- Be Clean and Presentable Lesson 12 Handout
- Messy boy and clean clothes template
- Sharpies or coloring pencils
- Construction paper
- Scissors
- Glue

Procedure:

1. **SAY:** Salāmun ʿalaykum, children. When is the best time for us to keep ourselves clean and tidy? [wait for responses]
2. **SAY:** MashāʾAllāh, many great responses. We should keep ourselves clean at all times, especially when there are other people around. What are things we can do to make ourselves tidy and presentable in front of others? [Wait for responses]
3. **SAY:** Great suggestions! Let's look at the example of our Noble Prophet (ṣ) to learn how we can be presentable in front of others.
4. At this time pass out a copy of the Lesson 12 Handout.
5. After reading the story **ASK:** Can anyone tell me the steps that the Noble Prophet (ṣ) took to get ready to meet his guest? [wait for responses]
6. **SAY:** Right! The Noble Prophet (ṣ) put on clean clothes washed his face, combed his hair, and put on some perfume. We keep ourselves looking our best even when we do not have guests! Today we will do an activity that will help us remember to be clean and presentable!
7. At this time, hand out the messy boy and clean clothes template.
8. Have the children color and decorate the template
9. Then cut out the messy boy, clean clothes etc.
10. At this time hand out the construction paper
11. Have the children glue the messy boy to the construction paper
12. Next glue all the nice pieces over the messy boy to turn him into a tidy boy. **When gluing on the outfit, for best results: first glue on the shoes, then the pants, and then the shirt.**
13. Finally have the children write a few words on the construction paper around the tidy boy different things to do to be neat and tidy.



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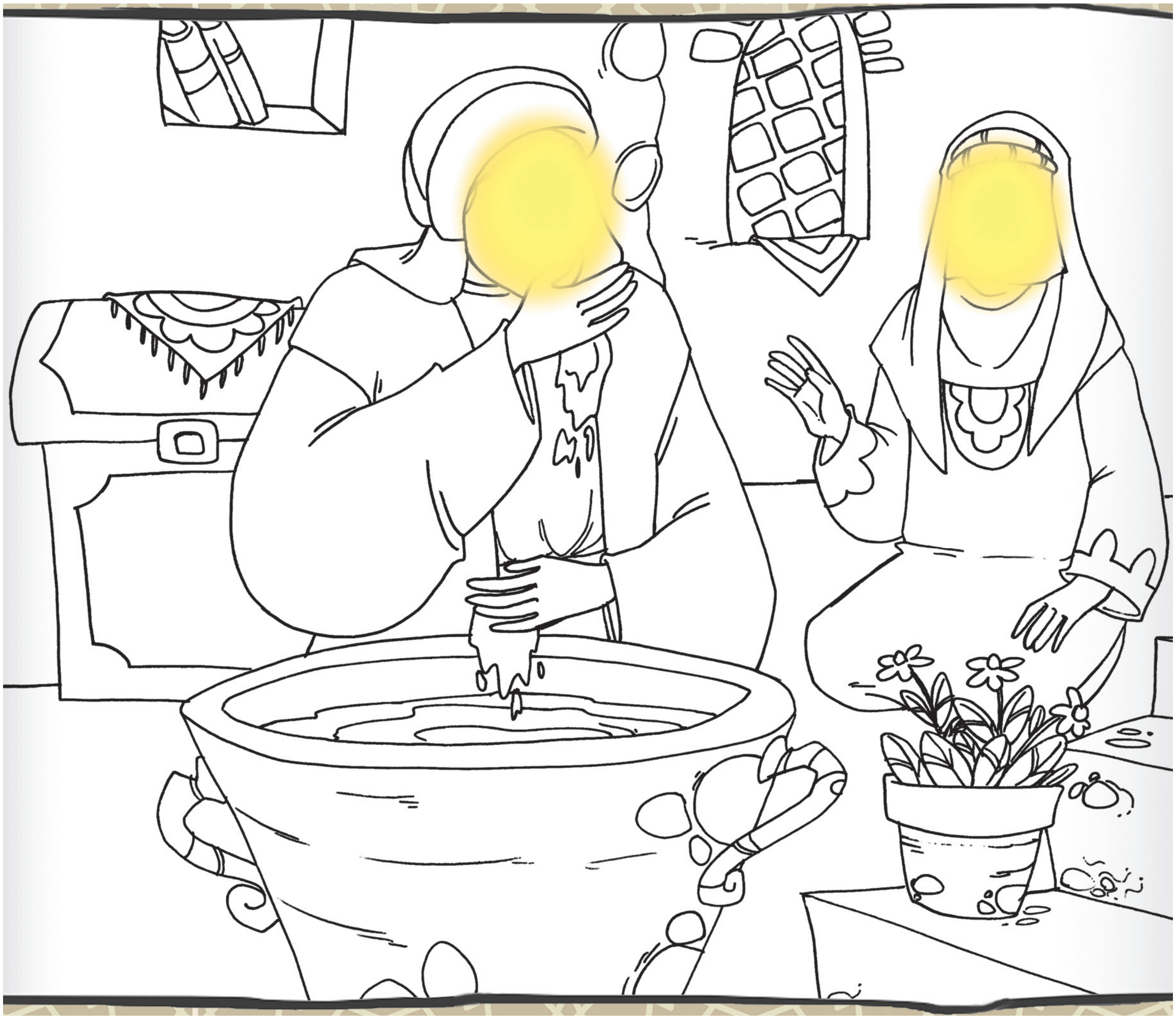
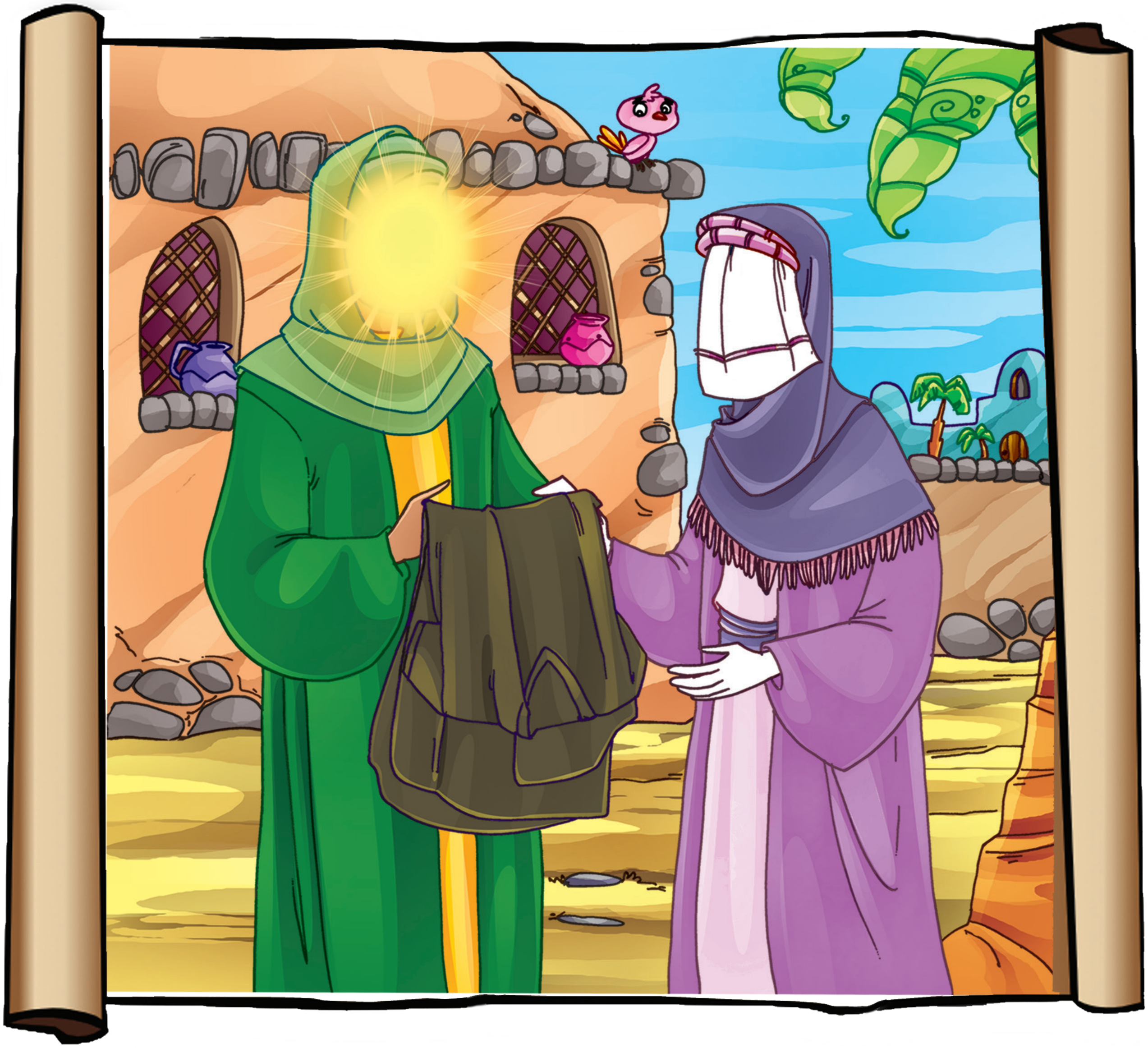


Lesson 3 - Wear Clean Clothes



وَ ثِيَابَكَ فَطَهِّرْ

And purify your clothes.

Sūrah al-Muddathir, Verse 4

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) cared a lot about being clean and always smelling good. One day, he saw a pile of laundry lying around his home, so he began to wash the clothes.

Moments later, his wife came up to him and offered, “O Prophet, let me wash them!” He was very happy with her offer and accepted her help.

As they washed the clothes together, he taught her, “Everything, even clothes, praise Allah (by doing dhikr),” he said. “But when clothes become dirty, all of that stops.”

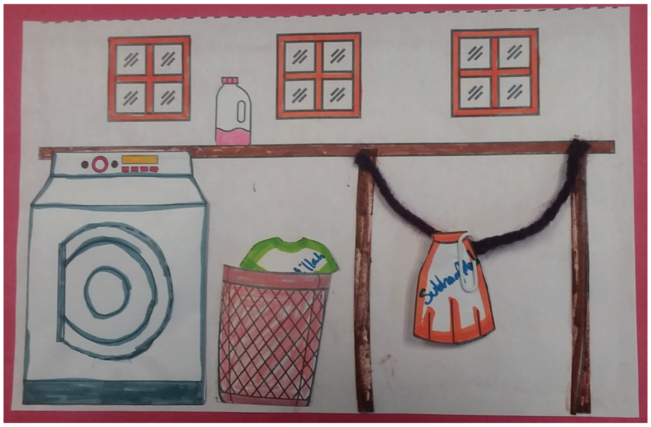
Mīzān al-Ḥikmah, Vol. 10, P. 940

اِغْسِلُوا ثِيَابَكُمْ وَ تَنَظَّفُوا

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ):
Wash your clothes and be clean.

Kanz al-ʿUmmāl, Vol. 6, P. 640

Lesson 3: Wear Clean Clothes



Objective: Children will learn that keeping clothes clean and wearing clean clothes are a means of ibaadah and will bring them closer to Allah.

Suggested Ages: 5+

Time: 40 minutes

Materials:
- Wear Clean Clothes Lesson 13 Handout
- Laundry room, washing machine, and clothes template
- Sharpies or coloring pencils
- Construction paper
- Scissors
- Glue
- Yarn (5 inches per child)
- Small paper clips (1 per child)

Procedure:
1. **SAY:** Salāmun ʿalaykum, children! Who can tell me different ways that we can wash our clothes or keep them clean? [wait for responses]
2. **SAY:** Excellent ideas! There are many ways that we can take care of our clothes. What are some of the benefits of washing our clothes? [wait for responses]
3. **SAY:** Mashāʾllāh, many great answers. There is one very special benefit of having clean clothes. Let us look at a story about the Noble Prophet (ṣ) to find out what it is!
4. At this time pass out a copy of the Lesson 13 handout.
5. After reading the story **ASK:** What is the special benefit of washing our clothes according the Noble Prophet (ṣ)? [wait for responses]
6. **SAY:** Yes! Even our clothes realize the greatness of Allah! Our clean clothes recite dhikr and tasbīḥ, so they also praise and worship Allah. But they only do this as long as they are clean. This means that we should keep our clothes clean so that we can have more blessings in our home from the tasbīḥ of our clothes.
7. **SAY:** Today we will do a special project that will remind us to wash out clothes so that they always bring blessings into our homes, inshāʾAllāh.
8. At this time, hand out the laundry room, washing machine, and clothes template.
9. Have them color the template and cut the laundry room apart from the half with all of the pieces and cut out all the pieces.
10. At this time hand out the construction paper and have them glue the laundry room to the construction paper.
11. Then have the children carefully cut along the dotted lines of the washing machine door
12. Fold in the tabs of the washing machine and glue the top and the tabs of the machine

in the left side of room making sure not to glue down the door or the body of the machine. There should be a pocket inside the machine.

13. Then glue the detergent bottle on the shelf above the washing machine.
14. Then fold in the tabs of the laundry basket and glue that in the center of the room right next to the washing machine. Do not glue the top of the basket; it has to form a pocket.
15. Now take the two rectangles and tightly fold them to form two “poles” and glue inside the folds of each “pole” to keep them folded. Then glue them on the right side of the room about 3 inches apart..
16. Then glue the yarn from one pole to the other to form the drying line.
17. Now have the children write Allāhu Akbar on the pants, Alḥamdulillāh on the shirt, and SubḥānAllāh on the skirt.
18. Slip the pants in the washing machine and the shirt in the basket
19. Then, using the paper clip, pin the skirt onto the drying line.

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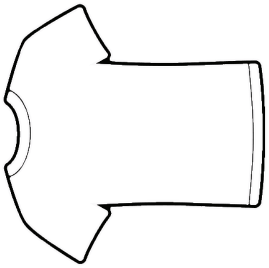

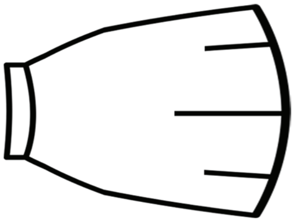

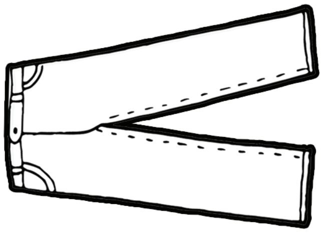

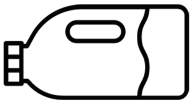

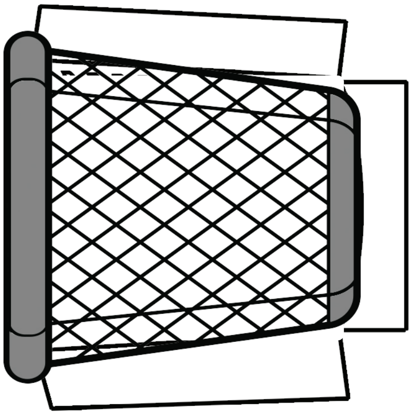

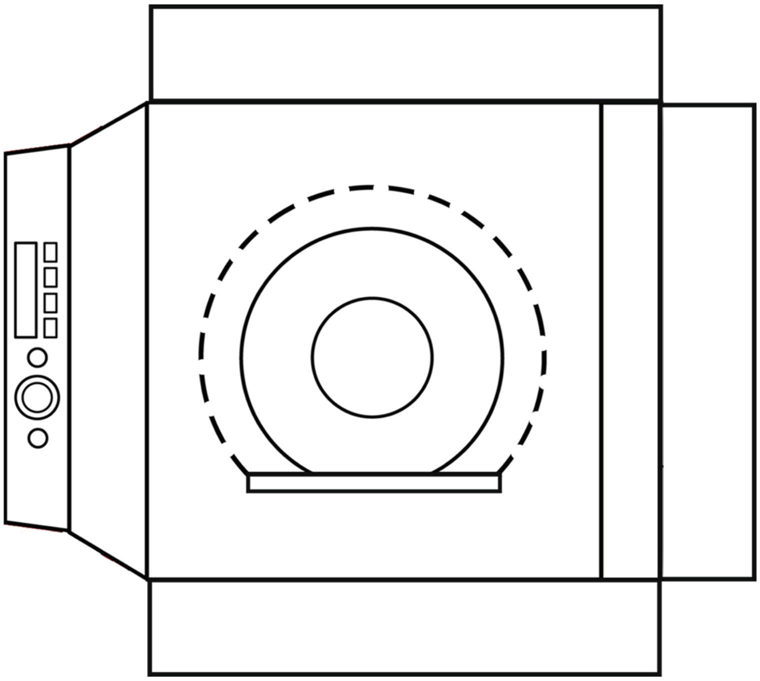

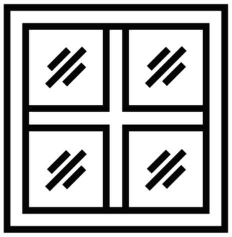

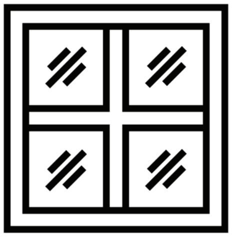

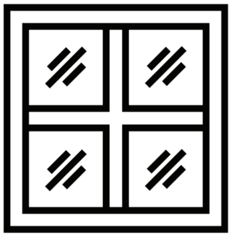

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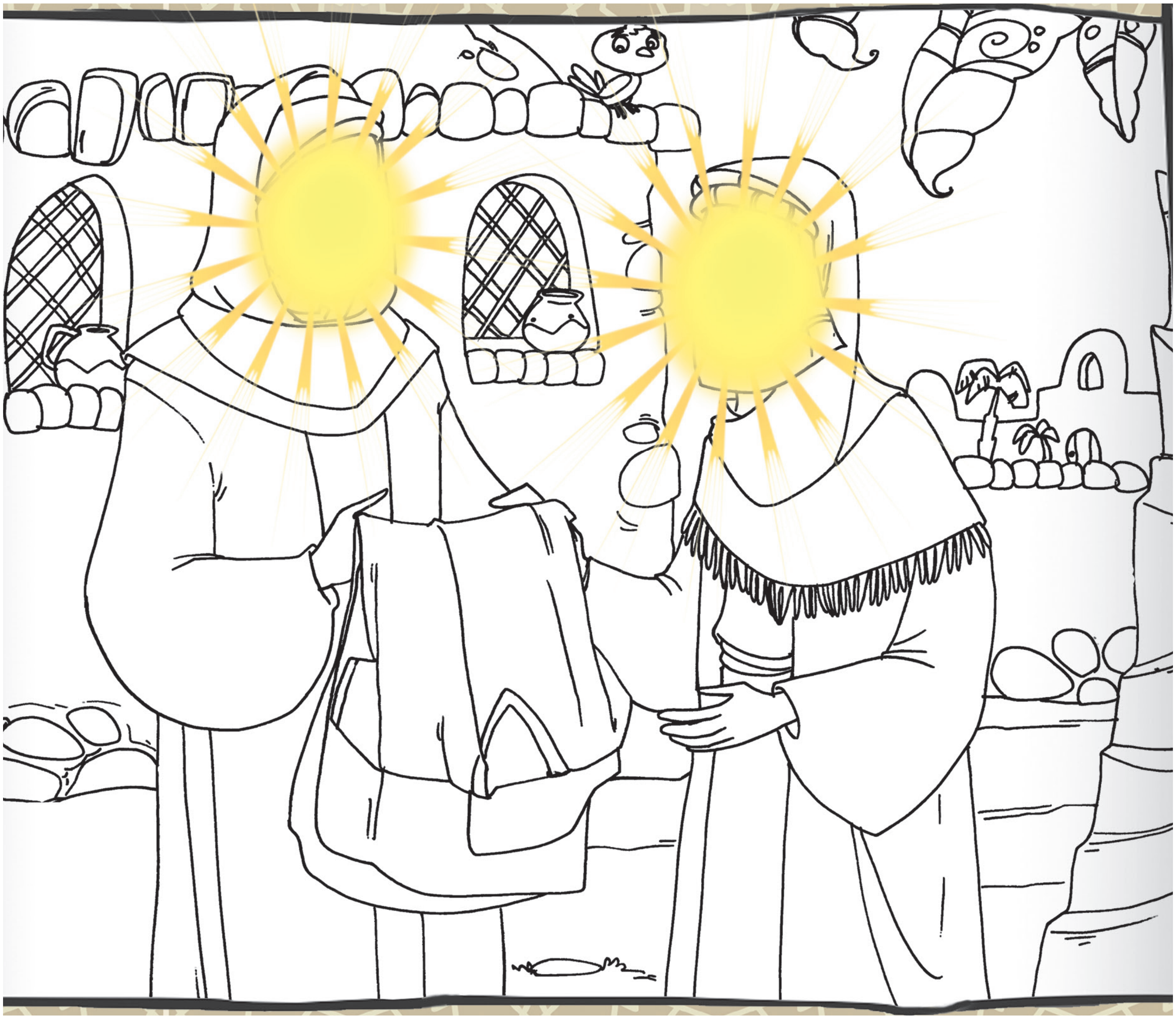
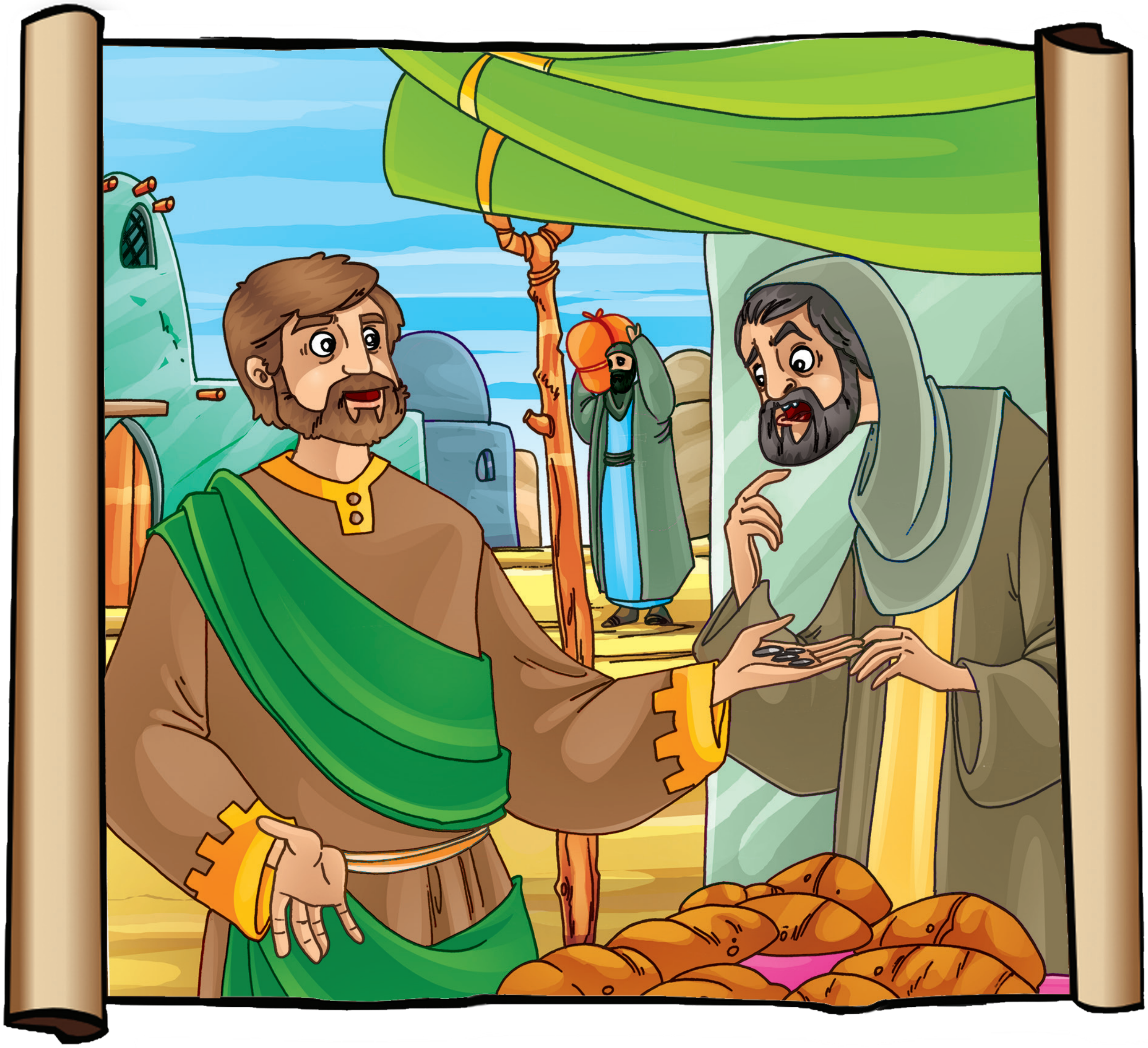


Lesson 4 - Eat Pure Food



فَلْيَنْظُرْ اَيُّهَا اَزْكٰى طَعَاماً

Let him find out which of them has the purest food.

Sūrah al-Kahf, Verse 19

Many years ago, in the city of Rome, it was illegal to worship Allah, the One. If anyone believed and worshipped one God, the evil king would torture and even kill them.

There was one group of young people who wanted to worship Allah freely, so they escaped from the city and hid inside a cave. The king's army searched for them everywhere, but Allah protected them by sealing the cave with a huge boulder. Then, Allah allowed them to sleep for many, many years — 300 years to be exact! This is why they are now known as The People of the Cave (Aṣḥāb ul-Kahf).

In Sūrah al-Kahf, Allah says that when He finally woke them up from their sleep, they had no idea how long they had been sleeping. They thought they might have been asleep for a few hours, or maybe even a full day. The only thing they knew for sure was that they felt very hungry! Even though they thought it was risky to leave, they decided that one of them would go back to the city to buy some food for everyone.

Before leaving, one of them advised him, "And be sure to buy food from a clean and pure place."

Even though they had not eaten for 300 years, the People of the Cave still made sure that the food they ate was pure and *ḥalāl*.

Tafsīr Nemuneh

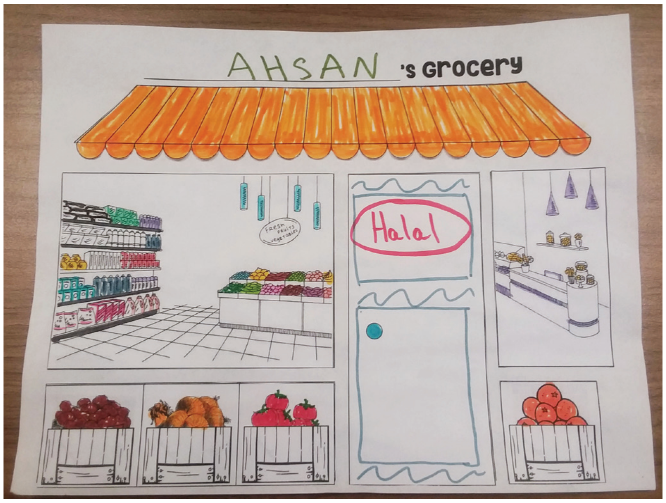
مِنْ اَخْلَاقِ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ التَّنَظُّفُ

Imām ʿAlī ar-Riḍā (ʿa):

It is from the manners (akhlāq) of the Prophets to be clean.

Muntakhab Mīzān al-Ḥikmah, #6167

Lesson 4: Eat Pure Food



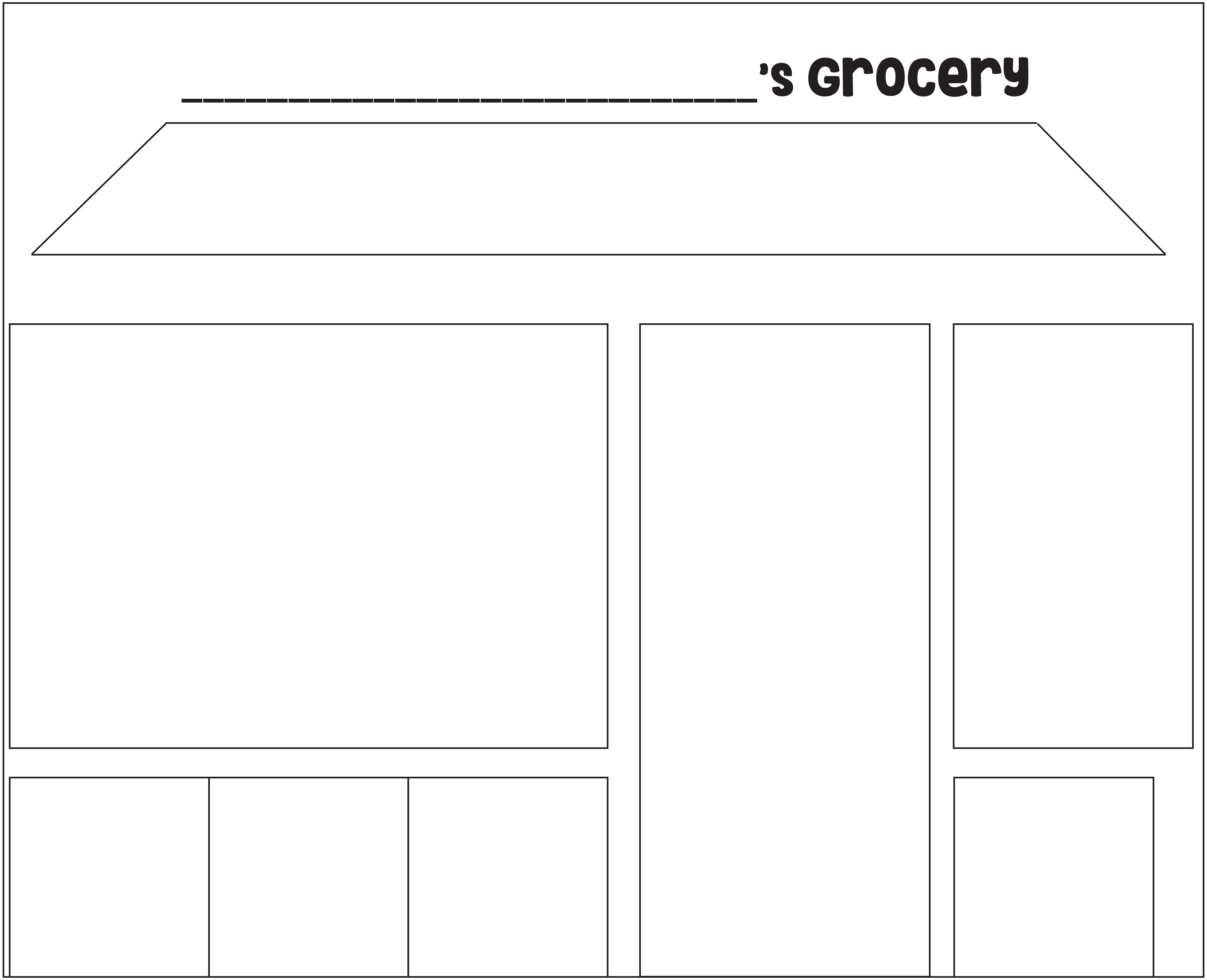
Objective: Children will learn that in Islam cleanliness also pertains to halal food and that we should be careful to only eat halal food.

Suggested Ages: 5+

Time: 40 minutes

Materials:
- Eat Pure Food Lesson 14 Handout
- Awning, interior, and produce template
- Grocery store facade template
- Sharpies or coloring pencils
- Scissors
- Glue

Procedure:
1. **SAY:** Salāmun ʿalaykum, dear children. So far we have been talking about cleanliness. Who can tell me what it means to be pure? [wait for response]
2. **SAY:** Good answers. We know that when something is pure, it does not have any dirt or dust in it and is very, very clean. But what are other ways that something can be pure? [wait for responses]
3. **SAY:** Good guesses. Let us look at a special story to learn about what is considered pure food.
4. At this time pass out a copy of the Lesson 14 handout.
5. After reading the story **ASK:** According to this story what does it mean to eat pure food? [wait for responses]
6. **SAY:** Good guesses. When we talk about pure food we are talking about eating halal food. In Islam, part of being clean is to make sure we are spiritually clean by making sure we eat halal food and live a halal life. Today we will make a special project that will remind us to eat pure food, inshāḥAllāh
7. At this time, hand out the awning, interior and produce template.
8. Have them color and cut out all of the pieces.
9. Next hand out the grocery store facade.
10. Have the children glue everything into place. When glueing the awning encourage the children not to glue down the fringe of the awning.
11. Next have the children write HALAL on the door
12. Finally, have the children write their name in the blank space before ___________'s Grocery.



____________________________’s Grocery

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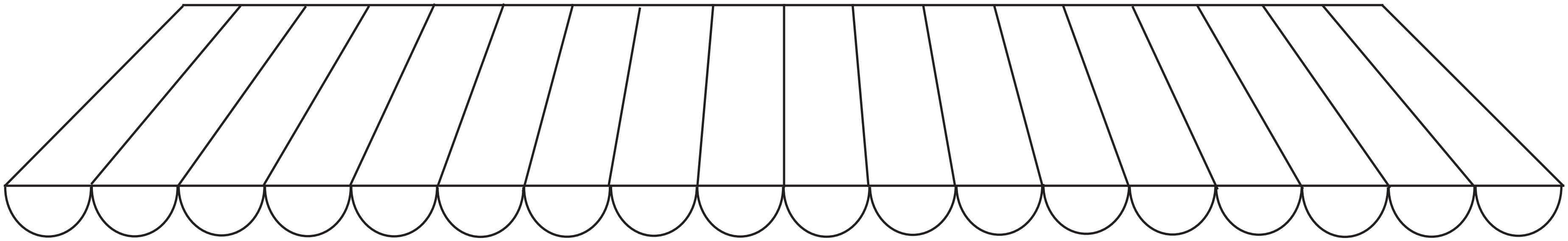
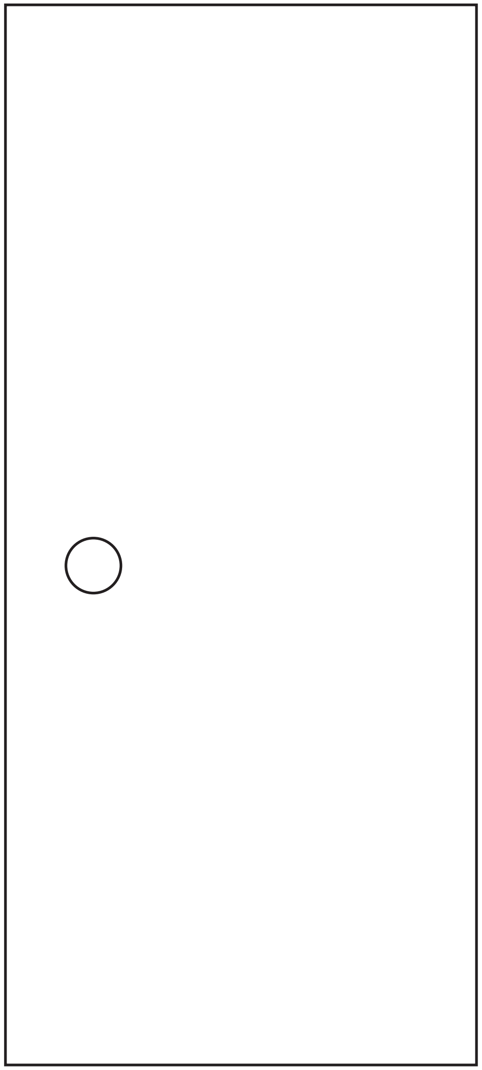
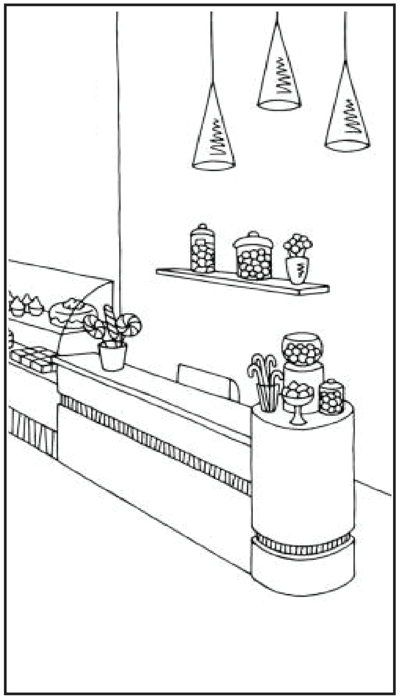
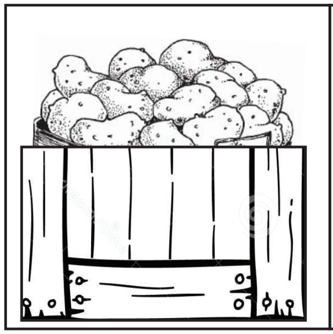
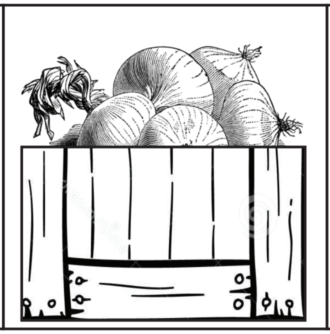


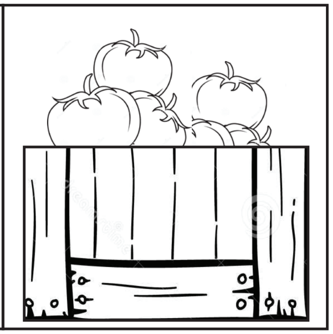
fresh
fruits
vegetables

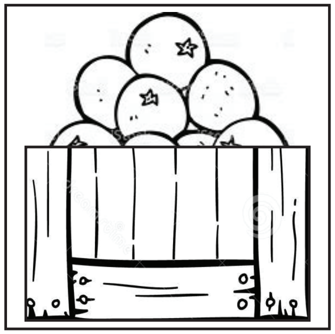












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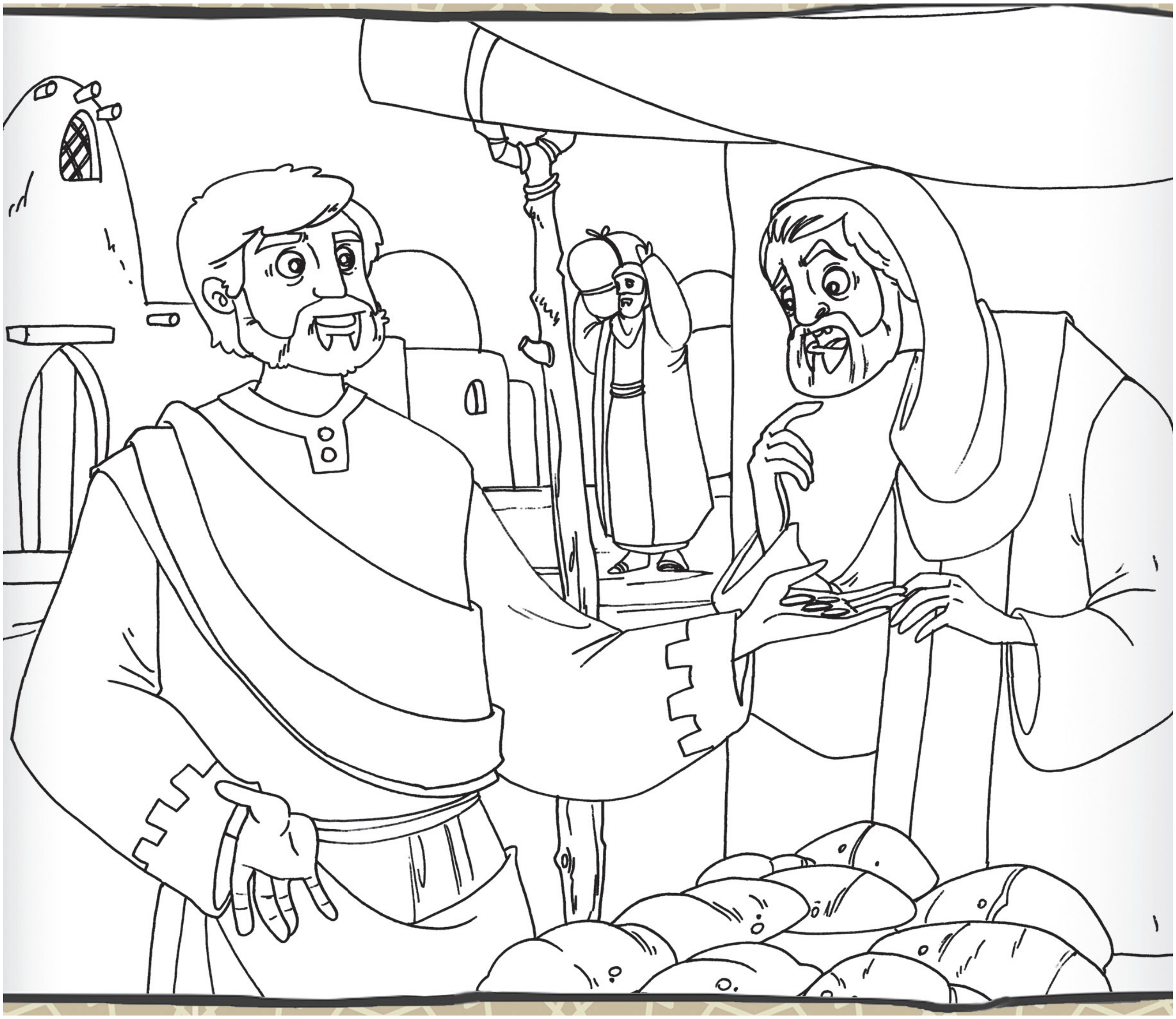
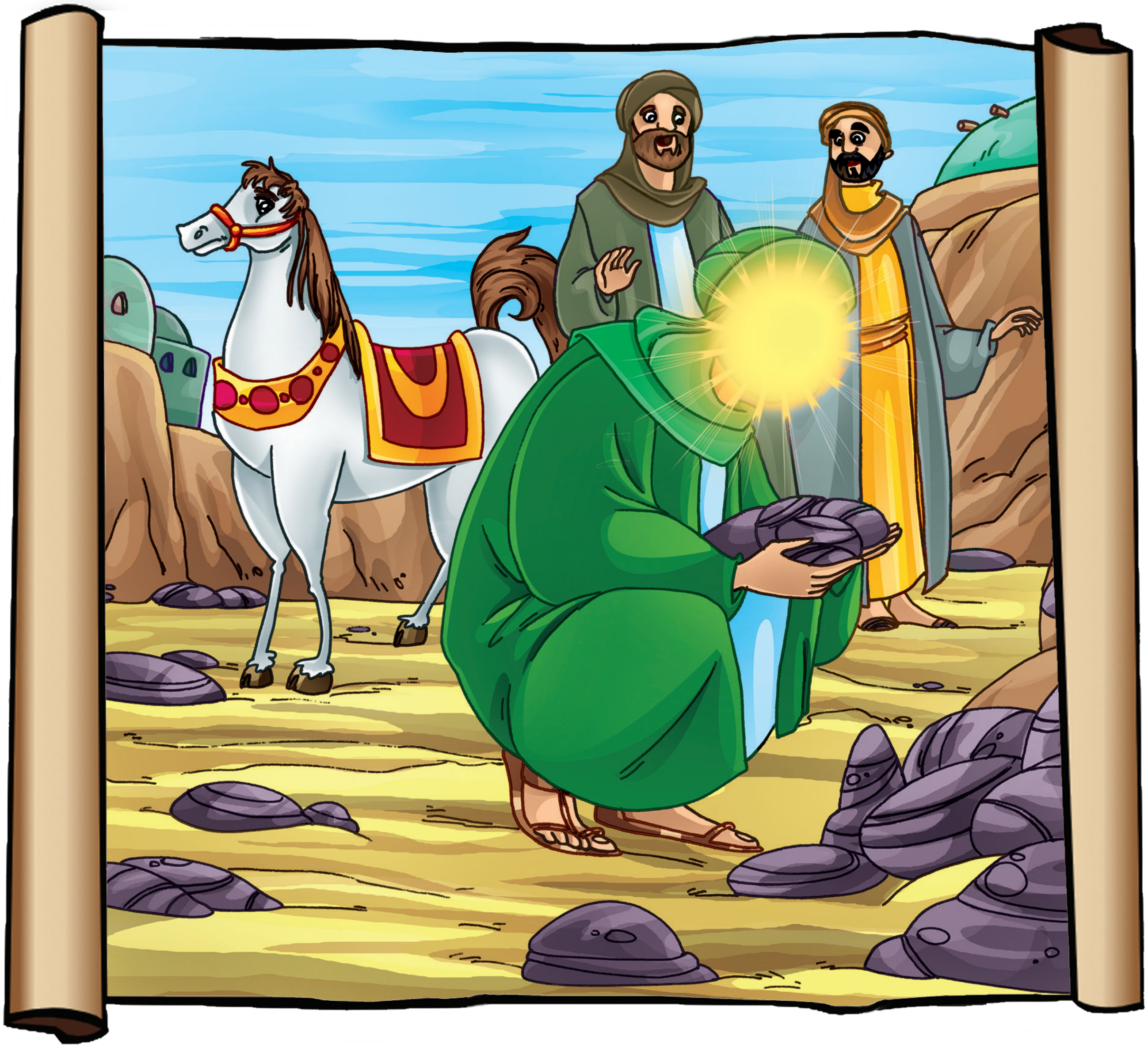


Lesson 5 - Keep the City Clean



بَلۡدَةٌ طَيِّبَةٌ

A clean, pure city.

Sūrah Sabāʾ, Verse 15

It was a sunny day in the city of Medina when the fourth Imām, Imām as-Sajjād (ʿa), was walking through town with some friends. As they were passing through one of the streets, they noticed that it was quite dirty; there were rocks and rubble everywhere!

Without saying a word, the Imām (ʿa) gently got off his horse and bent down to gather the rocks with his blessed hands.

His friends looked surprised, wondering why he would stop in the middle of the street. One of them finally asked, "May my mother and father be sacrificed for you!* What are you doing?"

The Imām (ʿa) turned toward his friends and said, "These rocks are in the middle of the way, and someone might get hurt."

After hearing this, the men immediately came down from their horses to help the Imām (ʿa) clean the streets. As they pushed aside the rocks, they thought about how blessed they were to spend time with the Imām (ʿa). He was always inspiring them to do good and help others.

*In our aḥādīth and duʿās, when someone wants to show the highest level of loyalty and love toward another person, they use this expression.

Biḥār al-Anwār, Vol. 75, P. 160

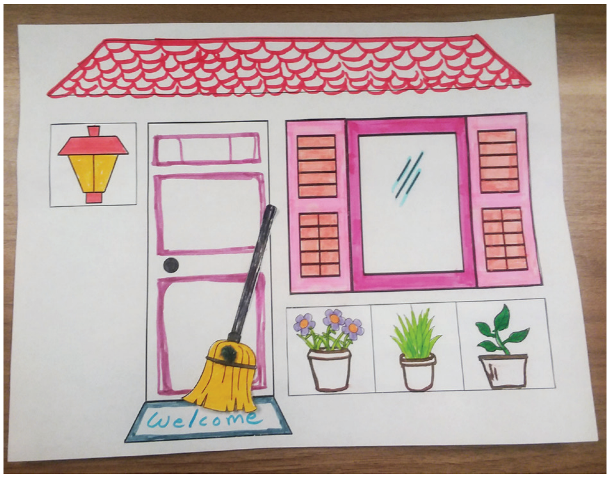
أُكْنُسُوا أَفْنِيَتَكُمْ

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ):

Sweep the front of your houses.

Nahj ul-Faṣāḥah, P. 296

Lesson 5: Keep the City Clean



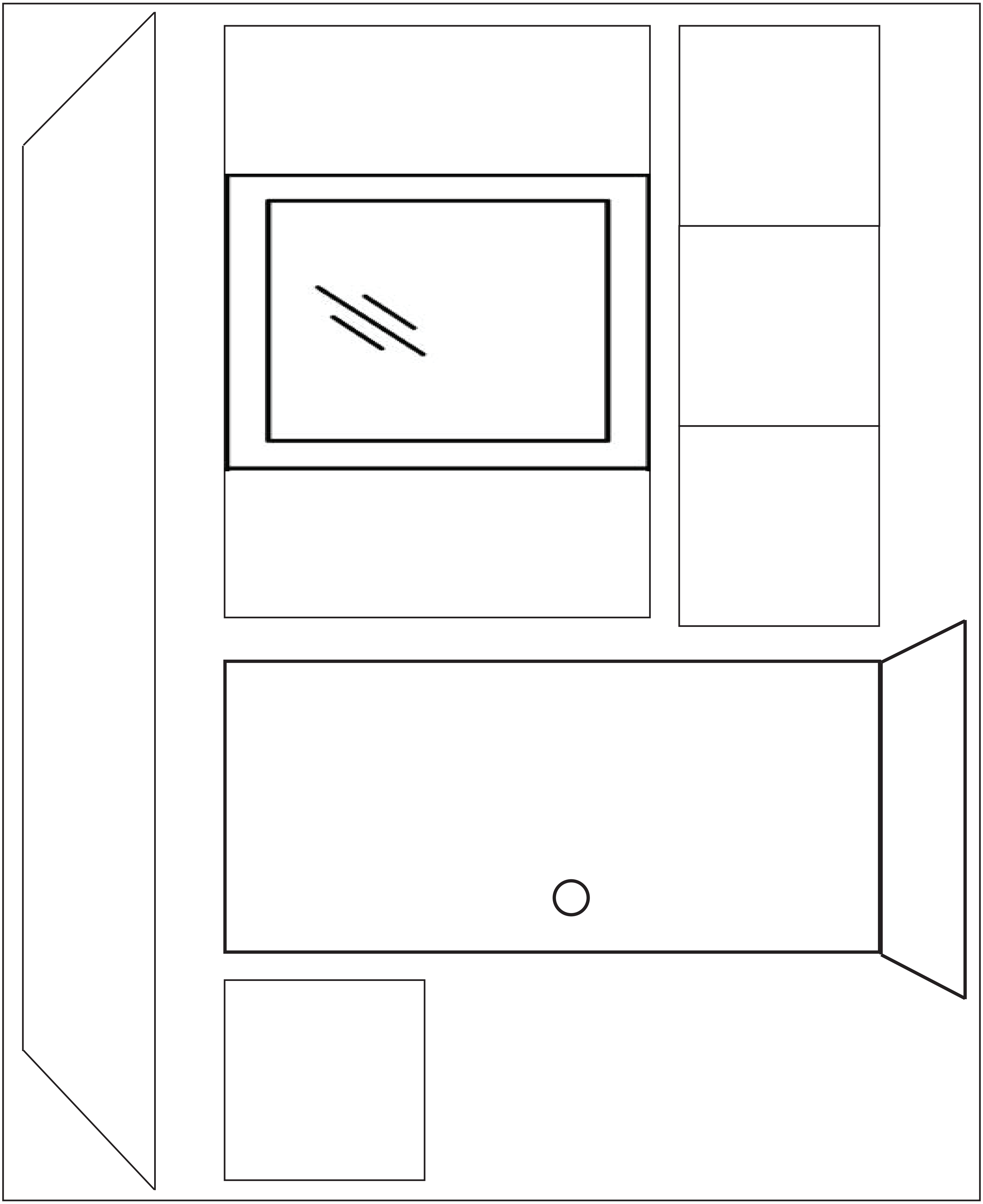
Objective: Children will learn the importance of keeping their city clean and that they have the ability to contribute to the cleanliness of their environment.

Suggested Ages: 5+

Time: 40 minutes

Materials:
- Keep the City Clean Lesson 15 Handout
- House facade template
- Plants and broom template
- Sharpies or coloring pencils
- Scissors
- Glue
- Brads

Procedure:
1. **SAY:** Salāmun ʿalaykum, dear children! What are some interesting places that we can go to in the city? [wait for responses]
2. **SAY:** Many great responses! A city can be a big place with lots of places to go. With so many places in the city who is responsible for keeping the city clean? [wait for responses]
3. **SAY:** Good suggestions! There are many people in the city who help to keep in clean. But let us look at a story about Imam as-Sajjād (aʿ) to see who else can keep the city clean.
4. At this time pass out a copy of the Lesson 15 Handout.
5. After reading the story **ASK:** Who cleaned the rocks out of the road in the story? [wait for responses]
6. **SAY:** Yes! Imam as-Sajjād (ʿa) was cleaning the rocks from the road. What was Imām as-Sajjād (ʿa) teaching us by doing this? [wait for responses]
7. **SAY:** Good! Imām as-Sajjād (ʿa) was showing us that we must do our part to keep the city clean. And according to a hadith from our Noble Prophet (ṣ), one of the best places to start is from the front of our house! Today we will make a special project to remind us that we should keep the city clean starting with our home, inshāʾAllāh.
8. At this time, hand out the plants and broom template.
9. Have the children color and cut out all of the pieces.
10. Then hand out the house facade template and have the children color the roof, door, welcome mate, and window frame.
11. Next have them glue the window shutters, plants, and light into the appropriate places on the house facade.
12. Then have the children pole a brads though the top of the brush portion of the broom.
13. The children should place the broom so that it is going to sweep the welcome mat and poke the brad through the door and fasten the broom in place.



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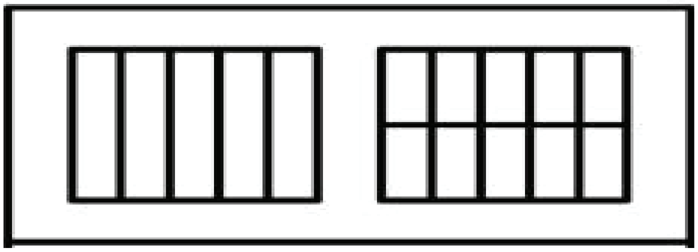

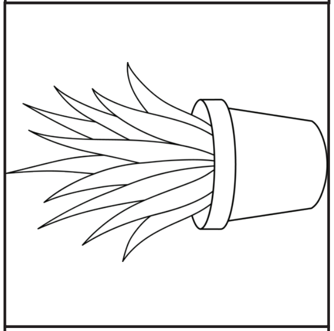

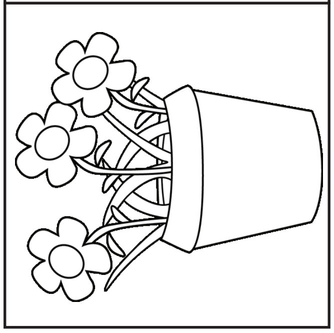

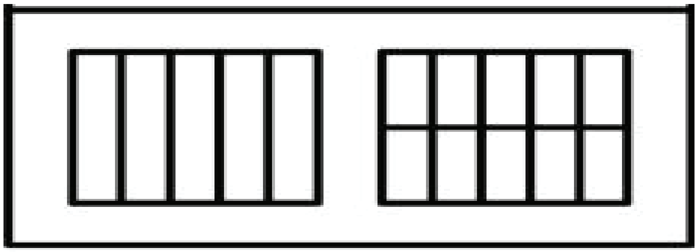

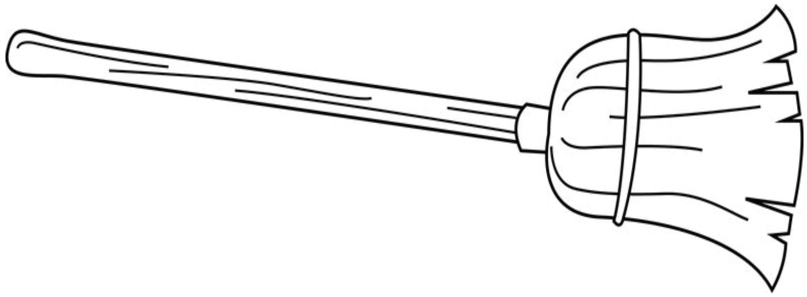

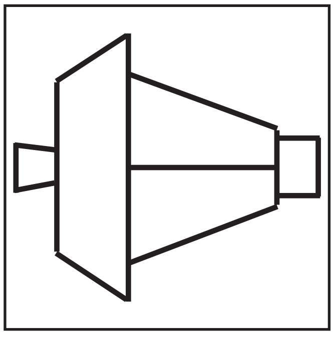

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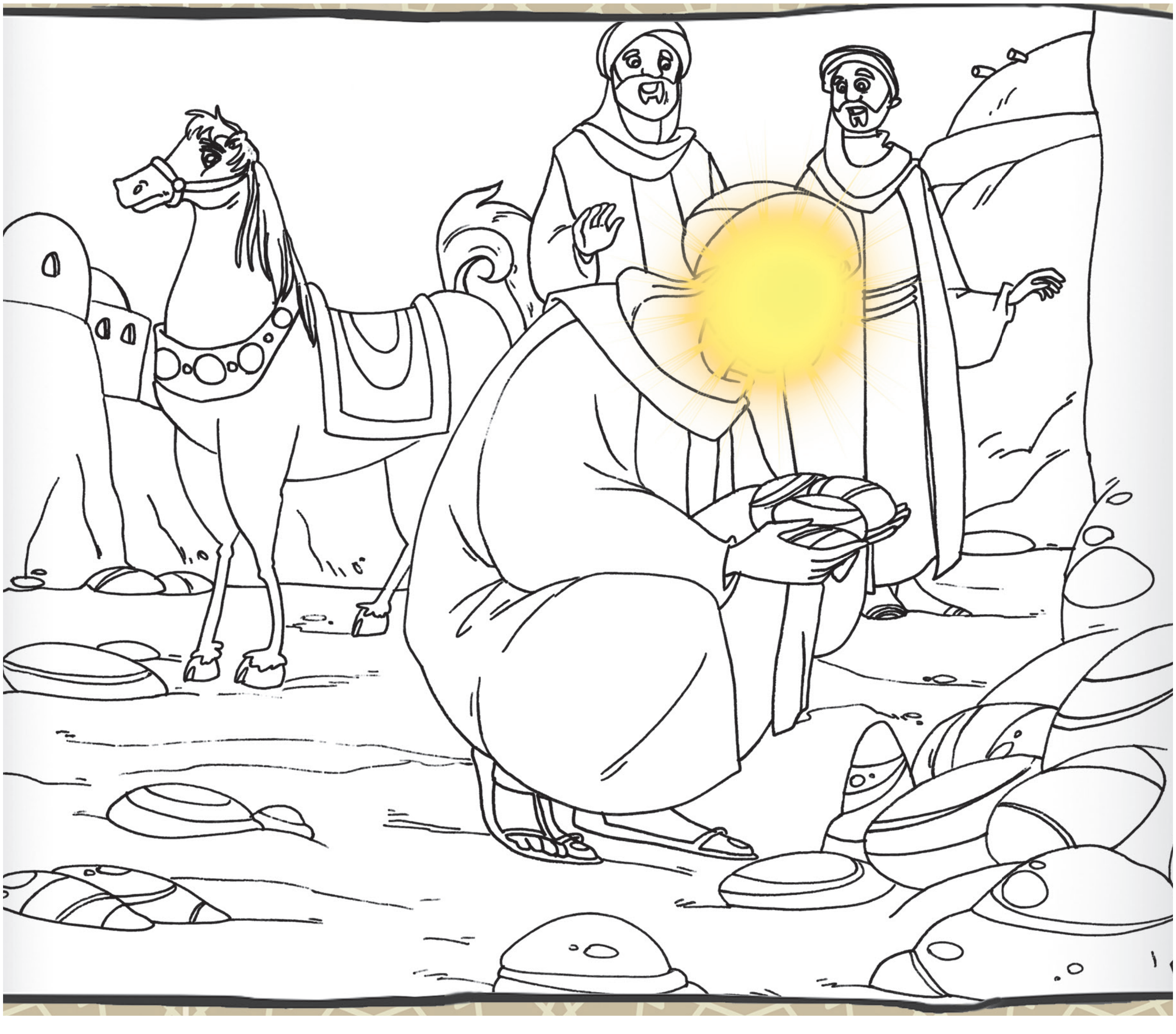


Lesson 6 - The Importance of Learning

يَرْفَعِ اللهُ الَّذِيْنَ ءَامَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَ الَّذِيْنَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ

Allah will raise the status of those among you who have faith and have been given knowledge.

Sūrah al-Mujādilah, Verse 11

One day, Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) entered the masjid and saw two groups of people. The first group was busy praying, while the second group was in the middle of a lively discussion about important issues.

The Prophet (ṣ) then said, *"Allah is pleased with what both of these groups are doing, but I will join the second group because Allah sent me to teach people and help them understand things better."*

When we learn more about who Allah is, our acts of worship usually become much more special. Our prayers are worth much more when we come to realize more about what is true in the world.

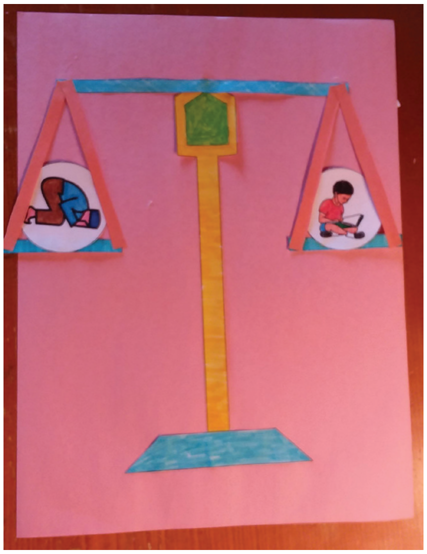
Anecdotes of Pious Men

إِنَّ الْمَلَائِكَةَ لَتَضَعُ أَجْنِحَتَهَا لِطَالِبِ الْعِلْمِ

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ):
Indeed, angels spread out their wings [out of respect]
for the seekers of knowledge.

Biḥār ul-Anwār, Vol. 1, P. 177

Lesson 6: Learning & Worship



Objective: Children will learn that gaining knowledge improves our worship and is just as important as the act of worship.

Suggested Ages: 5+

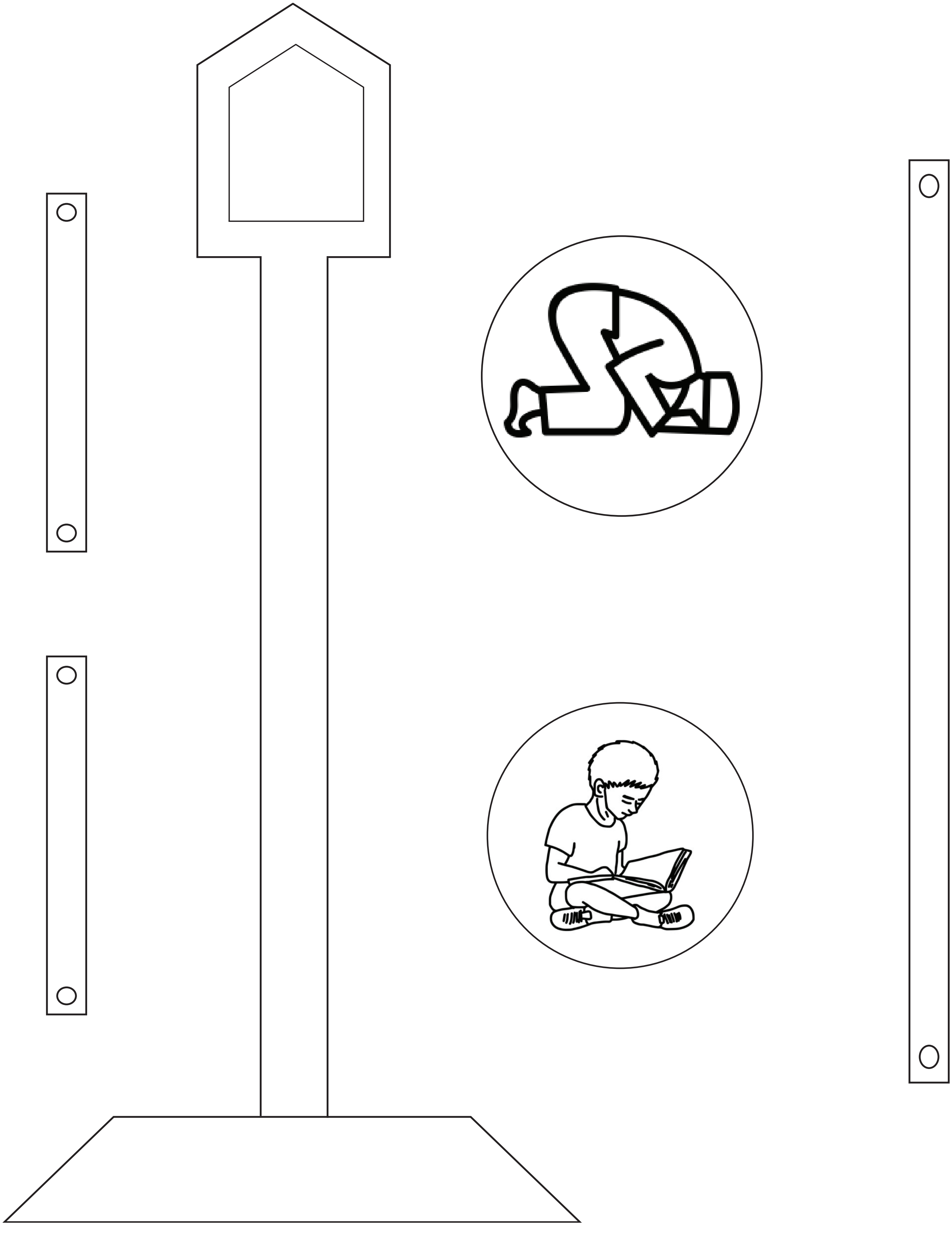
Time: 40 minutes

Materials:

- The Importance of Learning - Lesson 11 Handout
- Scale, praying person, and studying person template
- 1 sheet construction paper (per child)
- 4 strips of ¼ inch by 4 inch construction paper (of a different color from sheet; per child)
- Sharpies or coloring pencils
- Scissors
- Glue or tape

Procedure:

1. **SAY:** Salāmun ʿalaykum, children. Today we are going to explore the importance of learning. Is ʿibādah (worship) more important or learning? [wait for responses]
2. **SAY:** MāshāʾAllāh, many great guesses. Both ibādah, or worship, and learning are important, as seen in the example of the Noble Prophet (ṣ). In fact they work together hand in hand. What kind of knowledge is most important to learn? [Wait for responses]
3. **SAY:** Great suggestions! Let's look at the example of the Noble Prophet (ṣ) to learn what is the best kind of knowledge.
4. At this time pass out a copy of the Lesson 11 Handout.
5. After reading the story **ASK:** What did the Noble Prophet (ṣ) say about the group who was praying and the group that was learning? [wait for responses]
6. **SAY:** Good answers! Knowledge that brings us closer to Allah and improves our worship of Allah is just as important as praying to Allah. Therefore the best kinds of knowledge are those that help us to know Allah and worship him as best as we can.
7. At this time, hand out the scale, praying person, and learning person template.
8. Have the children color and decorate their template.
9. Then, assist the children in cutting out all of the pieces.
10. At this time hand out the sheets of construction paper.
11. Have the children glue the weight scale stand to the construction paper.
12. Next have the children glue the cross bar to the top of the weight scale stand.
13. Next, glue the praying person on top of one weigh pan and the learning person on top of the other weigh pan.
14. At this time hand out the ½ by 4 inch strips of paper.
15. Assist the children in forming the strips into upside down Vs; the points of the Vs should be affixed over the dots at either end of the cross bar.
16. The open ends of the Vs should be roughly affixed to the dots at the ends of the weight pans.



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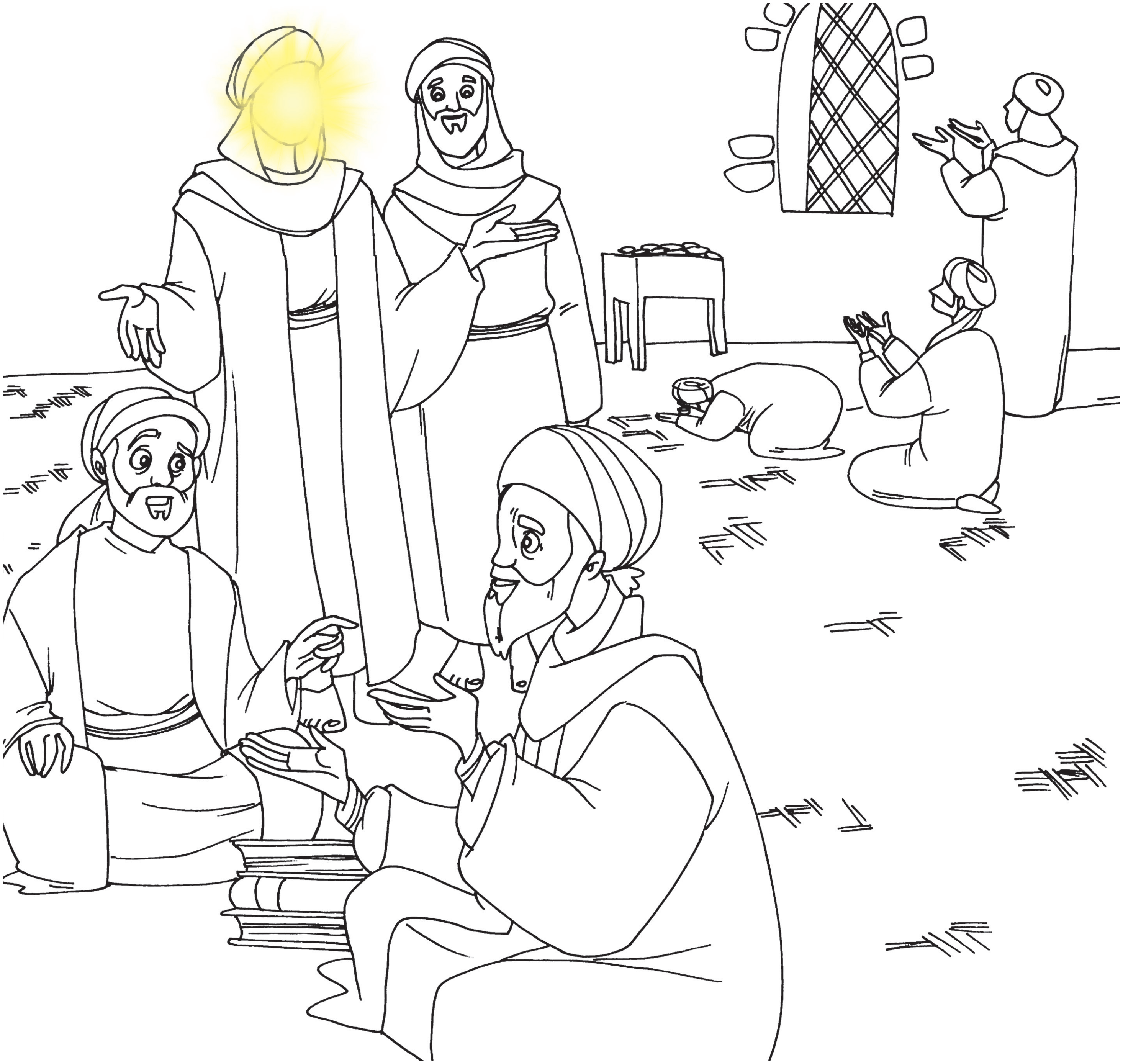
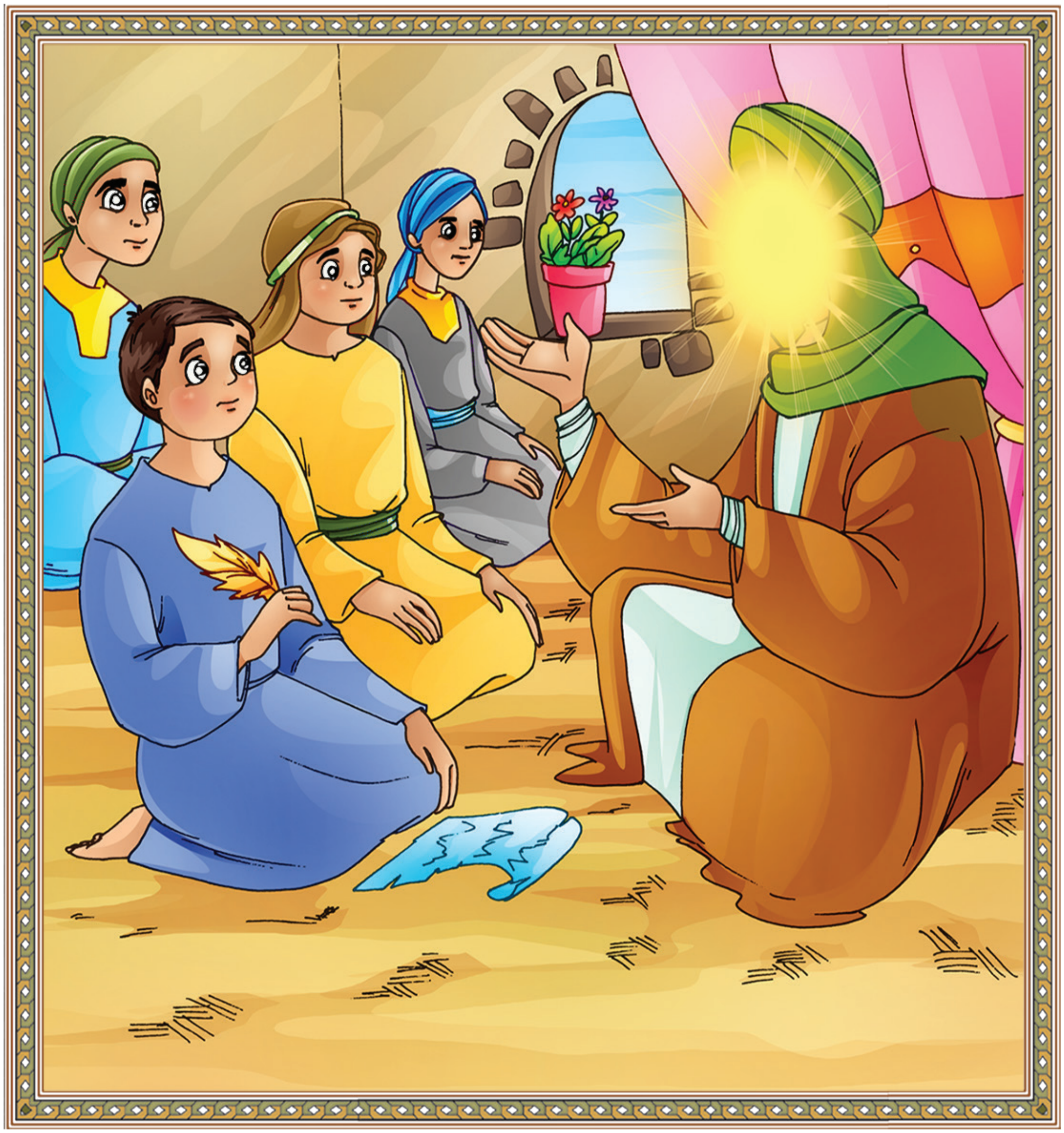


Lesson 7 - The Importance of Taking Notes



وَ الْقَلَمِ وَ مَا يَسْطُرُونَ

By the pen and by what they write.

Sūrah al-Qalam, Verse 1

One day, Imām Ḥasan (ʿa) gathered a group of young people from his family and told them, “Today you are children, but tomorrow you will be leaders, so work hard to learn and understand. If you can't remember what your teacher says in class, take notes so that you can review them whenever you need to.”

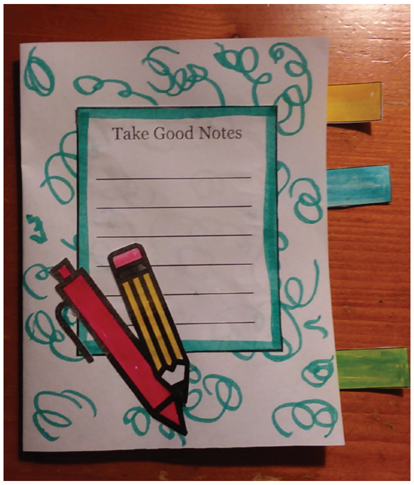
Biḥār al-Anwār, Vol.2, P.152

قَيِّدُوا الْعِلْمَ بِالْكِتَابَة

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ):
Save knowledge through note-taking.

History of Shīʿah Ḥadīth, Vol. 1, P. 17

Lesson 7: Notebook



Objective: Children will review the importance of taking notes as well as learn some things they can do to make learning more interesting and effective.

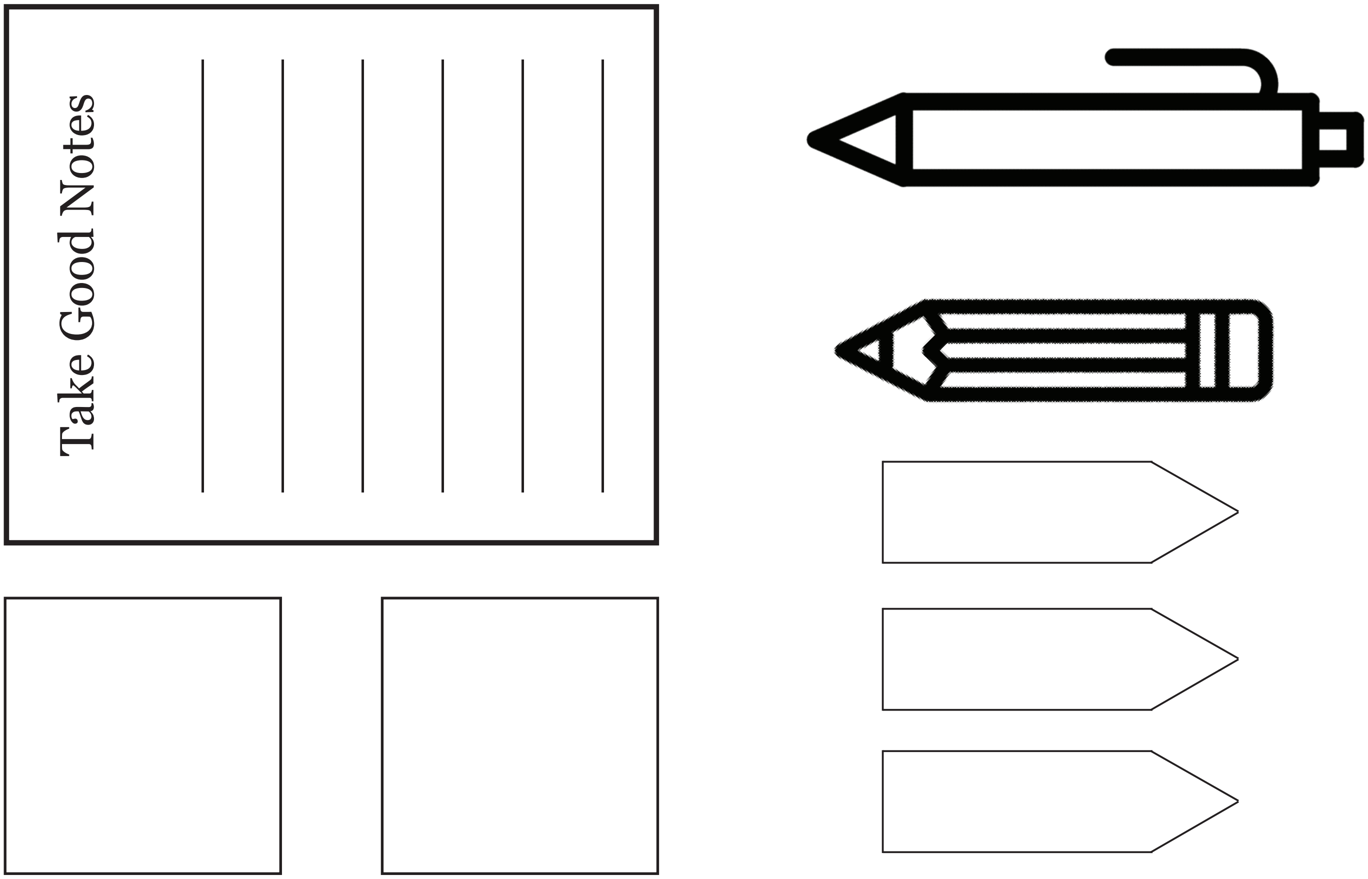
Suggested Ages: 5+

Time: 40 minutes

Materials:
- The Importance of Taking Notes - Lesson 12 Handout
- Notebook and accessories template
- Sharpies or coloring pencils
- Scissors
- Glue

Procedure:

1. **SAY:** Salāmun ʿalaykum, children. We all know that learning is very important. There are a few things we can do before learning to help us, such as saying bismillāh and reciting a duʿā before we begin. What are some other things we can do to help us enjoy learning so that we can improve the way we learn? [wait for responses]
2. **SAY:** MāshāʾAllāh, many great responses. Some things we can do is rest well before we attend lessons, eat a healthy meal to fuel our minds, and participate when the teacher asks questions. What are some things we can do to help us remember what we learn? [wait for responses]
3. **SAY:** Great answers! Let's look at the example of Imām Ḥasan (ʿa) to learn how we can remember what we learn.
4. At this time pass out a copy of the Lesson 12 Handout.
5. After reading the story **ASK:** What did Imām Ḥasan (ʿa) recommend we do to remember what we learn? And why is it important to remember? [wait for responses]
6. **SAY:** Good guesses. Imām Ḥasan (ʿa) said to take notes, and that it is important to remember what we learn so that when we grow up we can teach others and be good leaders, inshāʾAllāh. Today our project will help us to remember the importance of taking notes.
7. At this time, hand out the notebook and accessories template.
8. Have the children color and decorate their template. Encourage them to decorate the notebook half of the template in bright colors and patterns.
9. Then have them cut the notebook half apart from the accessories half at the dotted line.
10. Next, assist the children in cutting out the accessories.
11. Then fold the notebook half at the fold line.
12. The folded edge of the notebook should be on the left and the open edge should be on the right.
13. Next, paste the Take Good Notes rectangle onto the cover of the notebook.
14. Then glue the pen and pencil to the cover of the notebook.
15. Then apply glue to only the top edge of each "sticky-note" and glue inside the notebook.
16. Finally, glue the pointed end of the sticky tags and stick them in place at the edge of the notebook so that the straight end sticks out of the notebook like a tag.


Take Good Notes

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Lesson 8 - The Importance of Thinking

أَفَلَا تَتَفَكَّرُونَ

Will you not think?

Sūrah al-Anʿām, Verse 50

One day, Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) saw a man sitting by himself, deep in thought. So he sat beside him and asked, “What are you thinking about?”

The man said, “Allah says in the Qurʾān that smart people think about the wonders of the world, so I'm thinking about how Allah created everything so perfectly and beautifully!”

The Prophet (ṣ) then said, “*SubḥānAllāh*! Did you know that one hour of thinking is better than a whole year of worship?”

As human beings, we always need to make time to think about things in silence. There are so many important things to figure out in our heads. Our minds should be busy thinking about things like how we’ve spent our lives, how we plan to become better people, how Allah gave us so many blessings, how best to use our time, and so on.

100 Topics, 500 Stories

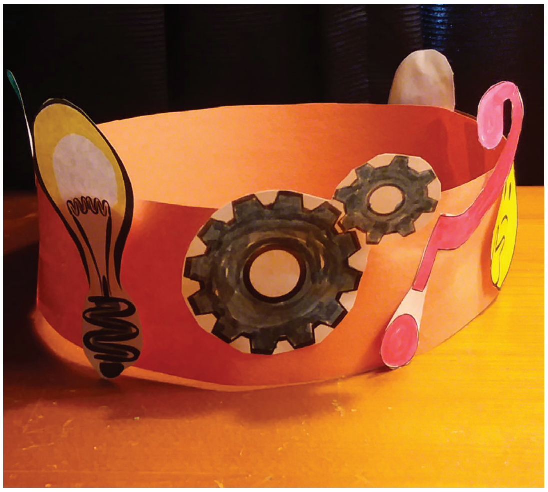
فَضْلُ فِكْرٍ وَ تَفَهُّمٍ أَنْجَعُ مِنْ فَضْلِ تَكْرَارٍ وَ دِرَاسَةٍ

Imām ʿAlī (ʿa):

To think about something and try to understand it is more useful than to just read and memorize.

Ghurar al-Ḥikam wa Durrar al-Kalam, #6564

Lesson 8: Thinking Headband



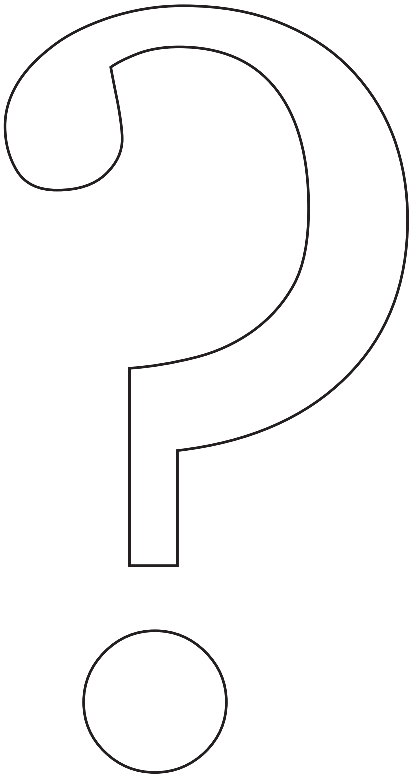
Objective: Children will learn that thinking should be constructive and should lead to self-improvement and a better relationship with Allah.

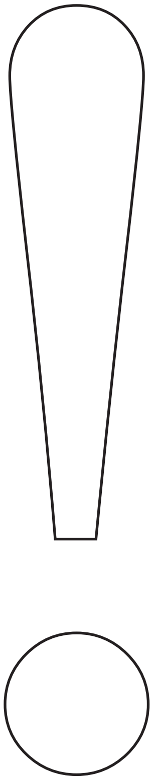
Suggested Ages: 5+

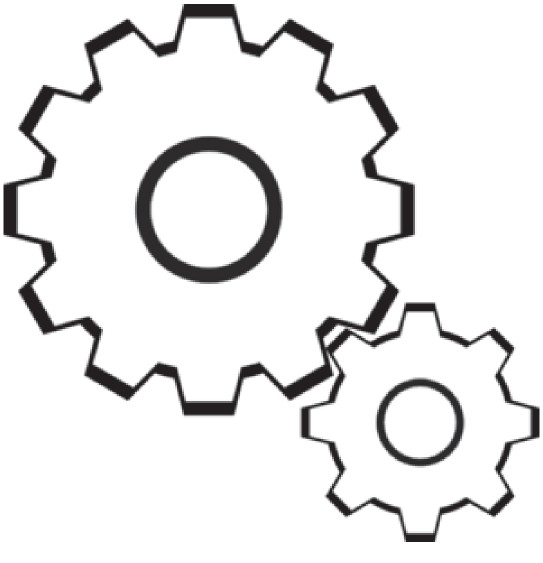
Time: 40 minutes

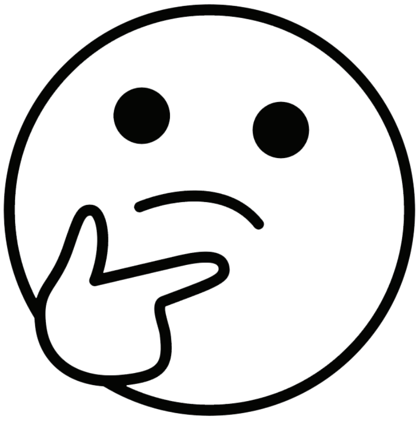
Materials:
- The Importance of Thinking - Lesson 13 Handout
- Thinking gadgets template
- 3 x 12 inch strips of construction paper (2 to 3 pieces per child depending on headband size)
- Sharpies or coloring pencils
- Scissors
- Glue

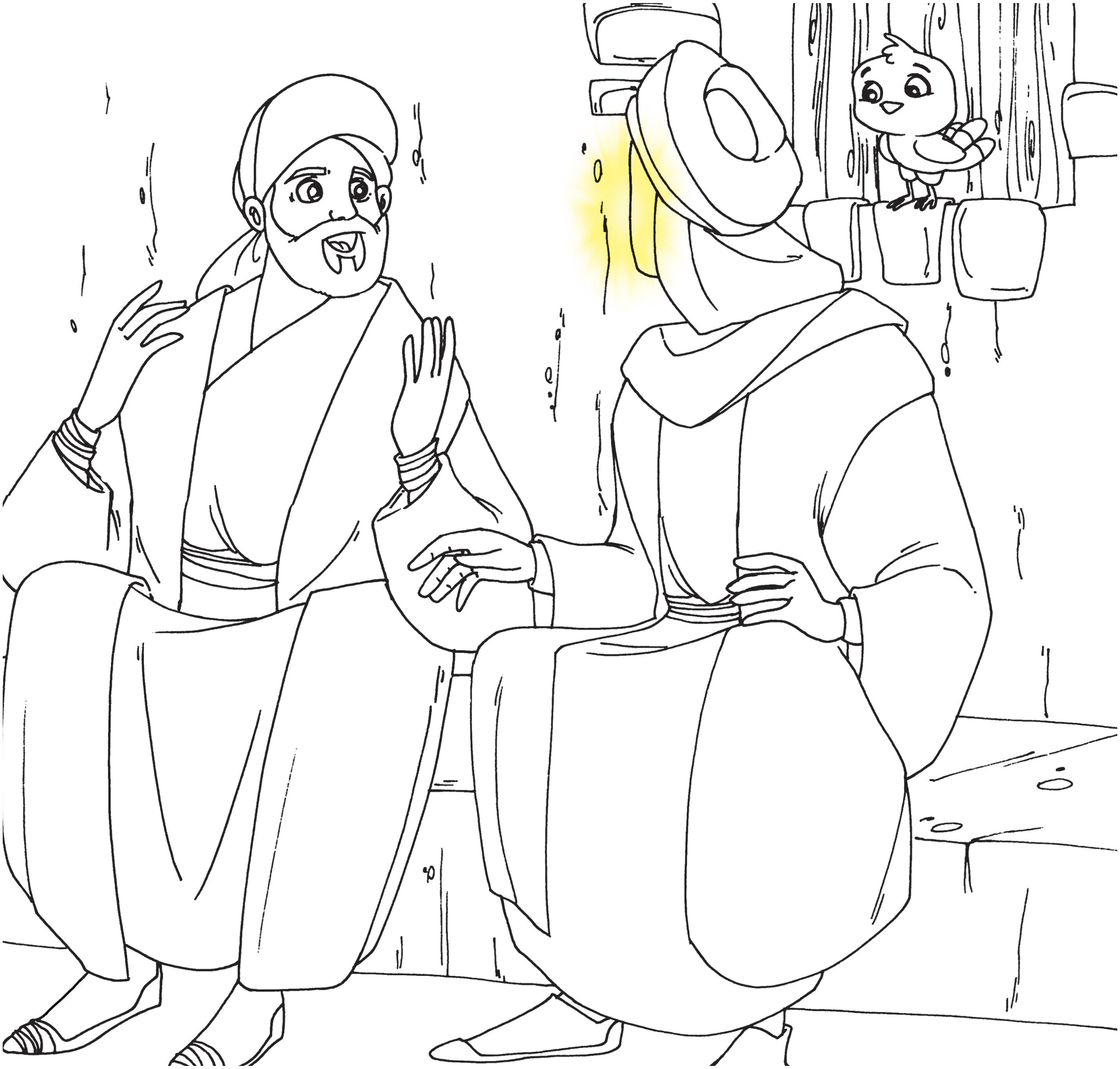
Procedure:
1. **SAY:** Salāmun ʿalaykum, children. We think thousands of thoughts everyday. What are some things that you think about? [wait for responses]
2. **SAY:** Māshāʾ Allāh, so many thinkers! What is the best use for thinking or what is the best way to think and ponder? [Wait for responses]
3. **SAY:** Great suggestions! Let's look at the example of The Prophet (ṣ) and a man who was thinking, so that we may learn how to think.
4. At this time pass out a copy of the Lesson 13 Handout.
5. After reading the story **ASK:** What is the best use for thinking and how should we think? [wait for responses]
6. **SAY:** Good suggestions. Basically, our thoughts should be focused on how to be a better person, how to have a better society, how to be closer to Allah, and how many blessings Allah has created and given to us. The best way to do so is in silence and with concentration. Today we will make a project to help us remember the importance of thinking, inshāʾ Allāh.
7. At this time, hand out the thinking gadgets template.
8. Have the children color and decorate their template and help them cut out all the pieces.
9. At this time hand out at least 2 pieces of the 3 x 12 inch construction paper to each child.
10. Assist them in taping or gluing together a headband that goes around the head, some children may need another strip of construction paper.
11. Finally, have the children glue the thinking gadgets to the front and sides of their headbands.



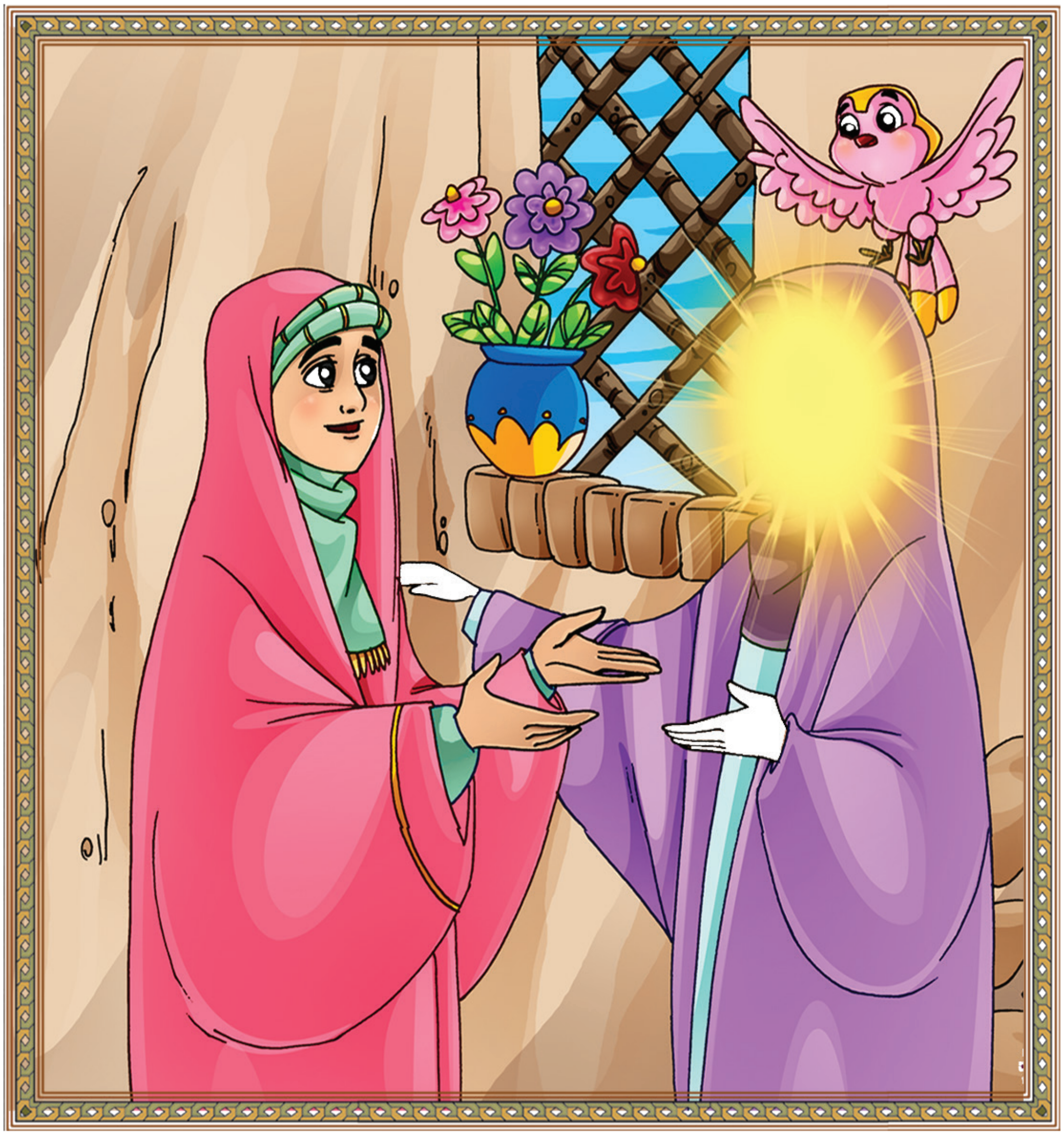








Lesson 9 - The Importance of Asking Questions



فَاسْئَلُوا أَهْلَ الذِّكْرِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ لَا تَعْلَمُونَ

If you don't know something, ask those who [know]
and always remember Allah.

Sūrah al-Anbiyā', Verse 7

Sayyidah Fāṭimah (ʿa) used to teach Qurʾān to the women of Medina. In one of these gatherings, there was a woman who kept asking a bunch of questions! Sayyidah Fāṭimah (ʿa) made sure to answer all of them patiently and with a smile.

After the woman asked her tenth question, she felt embarrassed and said, "I bothered you with so many questions today!" and Sayyidah (ʿa) gently replied, "Ask as many questions as you would like and I will gladly reply. Allah gives thousands of rewards for every answer that I give."

Whenever you have a question, big or small, don't be shy to ask! Ask the right people — people who know more about the subject you're wondering about. You can also save your questions for later, when you meet with a teacher or scholar.

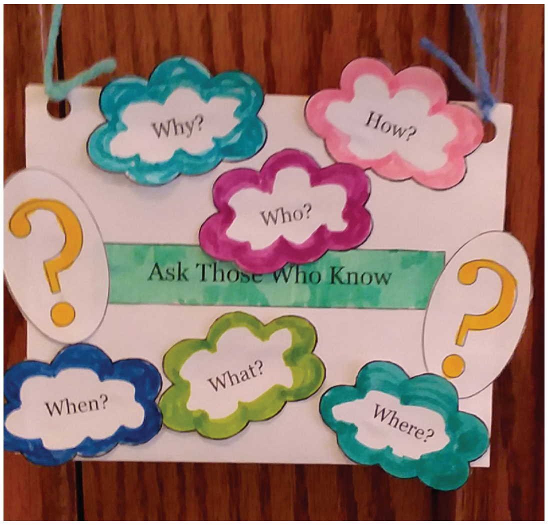
Biḥār al-Anwār, Vol. 2, P. 3

اَلسُّؤَالُ نِصْفُ الْعِلْمِ

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ):
A good question is half of knowledge.

Kanz ul-ʿUmmāl, #29260

Lesson 9: Remember to Ask Questions



Objective: Children will review that it is best to ask questions of those who are knowledgeable in order to get the correct answers.

Suggested Ages: 5+

Time: 40 minutes

Materials:
- The Importance of Asking Questions - Lesson 14 Handout
- Questions holder and accessories template
- 14 inches of yarn (1 piece per child)
- Sharpies or coloring pencils
- Scissors
- Glue

Procedure:
1. **SAY:** Salāmun ʿalaykum, children. When you have a question that you want the answer to, what should you do? [wait for responses]
2. **SAY:** Māshāʾ Allāh, many great responses. We should ask someone. But who should we ask? [wait for responses]
3. **SAY:** Great suggestions! Let's look at the example of Sayyidah Fāṭimah (ʿa) to find out who we should ask our questions.
4. At this time pass out a copy of the Lesson 14 Handout.
5. After reading the story **ASK:** Who should we go to with our question? [wait for responses]
6. **SAY:** Māshāʾ Allāh, good suggestions. We should ask someone who knows and is well educated on the subject we are asking about. The people who know the most are our Ahlul Bayt (ʿa). But our parents and teachers can help us to find the answers. Inshāʾ Allāh, today we will make a project to help us remember to ask those who know.
7. At this time, hand out the questions holder template.
8. Have the children color and decorate their template.
9. Then have them cut the blank half from the accessories half and help them cut out the accessories.
10. Next, have them fold the blank half at the fold line. **The folded edge will be the bottom of the pocket.**
11. Next, glue the sides as close to the edge as possible and press them together and leave the top open. This forms the pocket.
12. Then, punch out holes at the top two corners at the opening of the pocket.
13. At this time hand out the yarn.
14. Have the children tie both ends of the yarn to the two hole-punched corners to form a handle for the pocket.
15. Finally glue the "Ask Those Who Know" banner, question clouds, and question marks to the front of the pocket.

Who?

What?

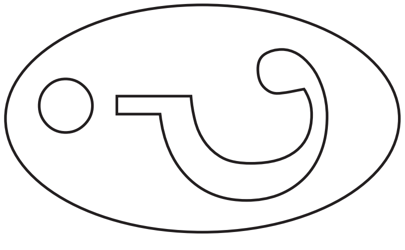
When?

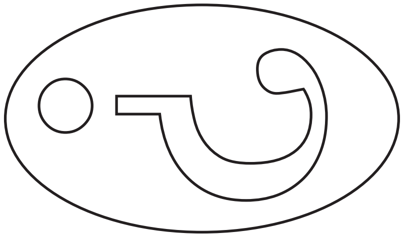
Where?

Why?

How?

Ask Those Who Know





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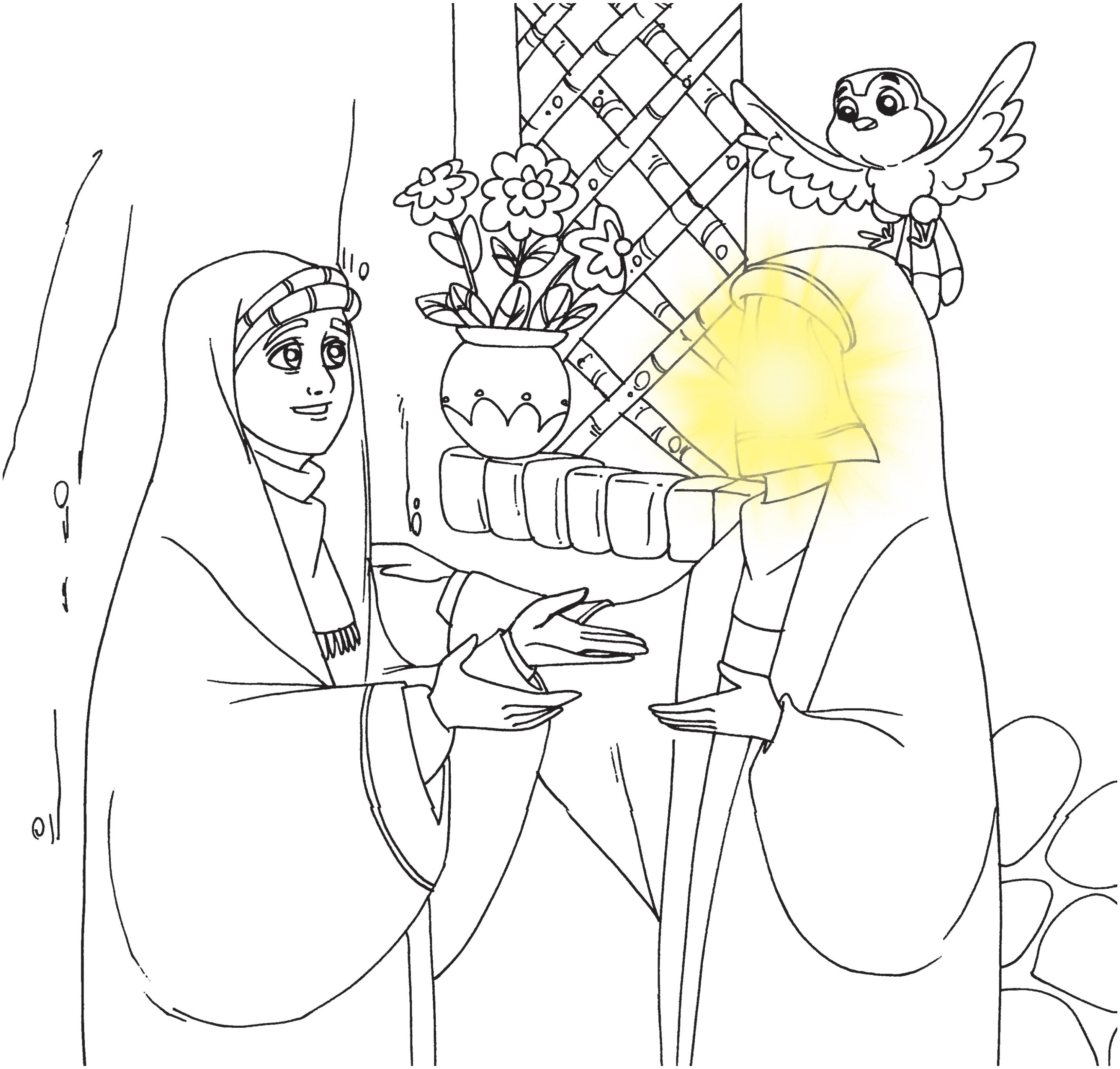
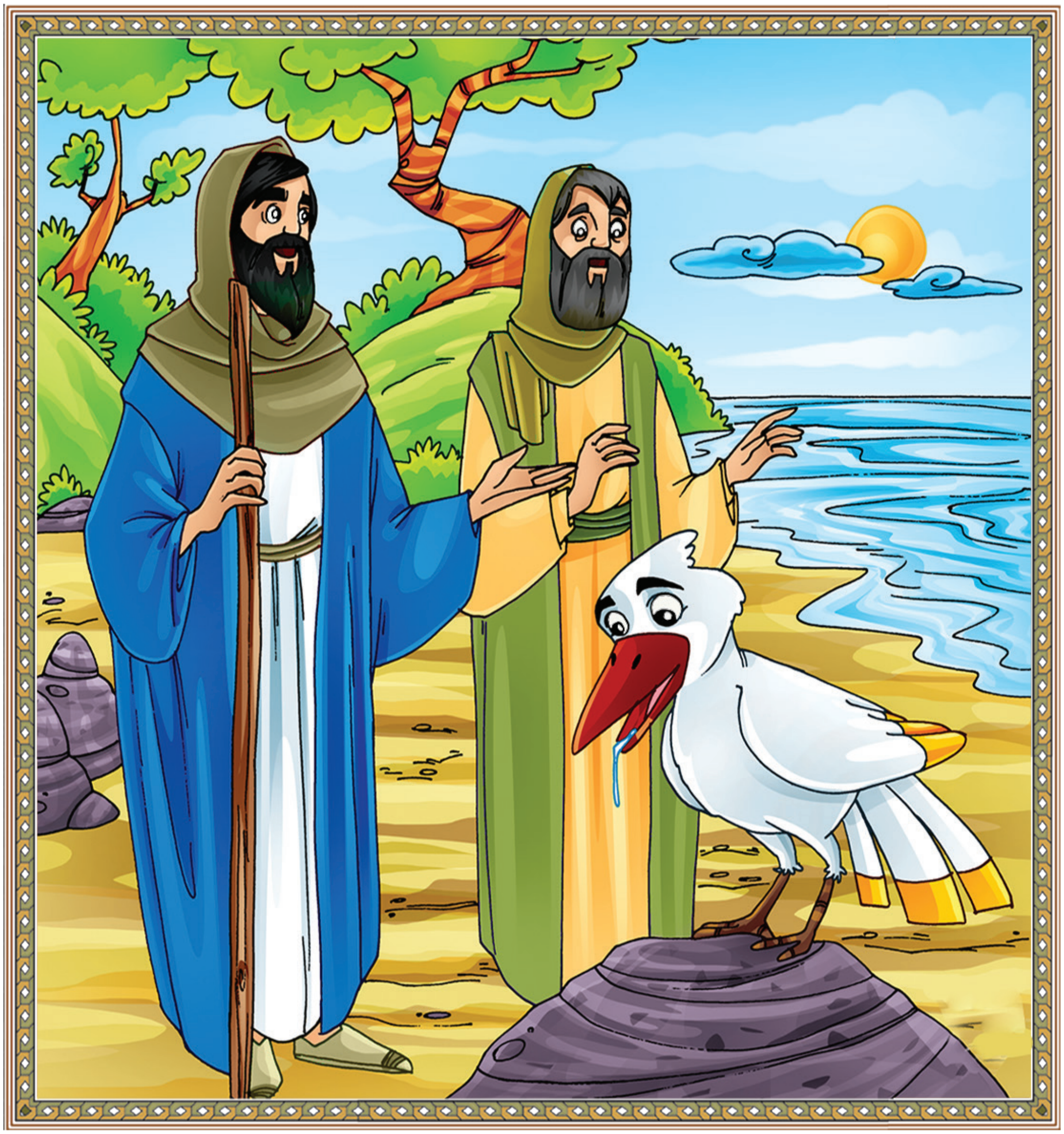


Lesson 10 - The Importance of Praying for More Knowledge



وَ قُل رَّبِّ زِدۡنِي عِلۡمًا

And say, “My Lord, give me more knowledge.”

Sūrah Tāha, Verse 114

Allah once asked Prophet Mūsā (ʿa), “Who is the most knowledgeable person?”

He replied, “I do not know anyone more knowledgeable than You, O Allah. And You have also given special knowledge to me.”

Allah then told him, “Yes, O Mūsā, I am the Most Knowledgeable, and from My servants, al-Khiḍr (ʿa) is more knowledgeable than you.”

After hearing this, Prophet Mūsā (ʿa) really wanted to meet al-Khiḍr (ʿa) and learn from him. So, he went in search of him.

When he found al-Khiḍr (ʿa), he thanked Allah for this blessing. For Prophet Mūsā (ʿa), it was a very special moment to finally meet him! He thought to himself, I will try to learn everything I can from al-Khiḍr.

At one point, they were walking together along the coast, when they saw a bird filling its beak with water from the ocean and pouring it onto the ground. Al-Khiḍr (ʿa) asked, “Do you know why this bird is doing this?”

Prophet Mūsā (ʿa) shook his head and listened carefully to what al-Khiḍr (ʿa) was about to say. “This is Allah’s way of showing us that our knowledge compared to His knowledge is like a drop in the gigantic ocean.”

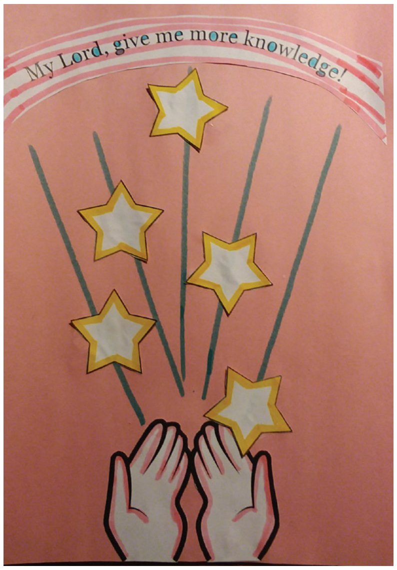
Tafsīr Nūr, Vol. 7, P. 399

سَلُوا اللَّهَ عِلْماً نَافِعاً

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ):
Ask Allah for useful knowledge.

Nahj al-Faṣāḥah, #1743

Lesson 10: Duʿāʾ For More Knowledge



Objective: Children will learn that Allah is the absolute source of knowledge and therefore we should turn to Him when we wish to attain more knowledge and wisdom.

Suggested Ages: 5+

Time: 40 minutes

Materials:
- The Importance of Praying for More Knowledge - Lesson 15 Handout
- Praying hands, stars, and banner template
- Construction paper (1 sheet per child)
- Sharpies or coloring pencils
- Scissors
- Glue

Procedure:
1. **SAY:** Salāmun ʿalaykum, children. Where are some of the best places to find more knowledge? [wait for responses]
2. **SAY:** Māshāʾ Allāh, many great responses. We can go to school, ask our parents and teachers questions, listen to majālis, watch documentaries and many other things. Who is the absolute source of knowledge? [wait for responses]
3. **SAY:** Great suggestions! Let’s look at the example of Prophet Mūsā (ʿa) and Prophet Khiḍr (ʿa) to learn who is the absolute source of knowledge.
4. At this time pass out a copy of the Lesson 15 Handout.
5. After reading the story **ASK:** Who is the ultimate source of knowledge? [wait for responses]
6. **SAY:** Good! The ultimate source of knowledge is Allah. Therefore we should always ask Him to help us find more knowledge so that we may increase in our wisdom and grow closer to Him, inshā’Allāh.
7. At this time, hand out the praying hands, stars, and banner template.
8. Have the children color and decorate their template.
9. Assist the children in cutting the banner out in an arch shape and cutting out all the stars and the praying hands.
10. At this time hand out a sheet of light colored construction paper to each child.
11. Have them glue the praying hands at the bottom of the sheet of construction paper.
12. Then have them glue the banner at the top of the construction paper.
13. Have the children draw 4-5 rays of light emitting from the praying hands in a fan shape.
14. Finally, have the children glue the stars in a scattered pattern between the praying hands and the banner so they appear to be floating up to the heavens.

My Lord, give me more knowledge!

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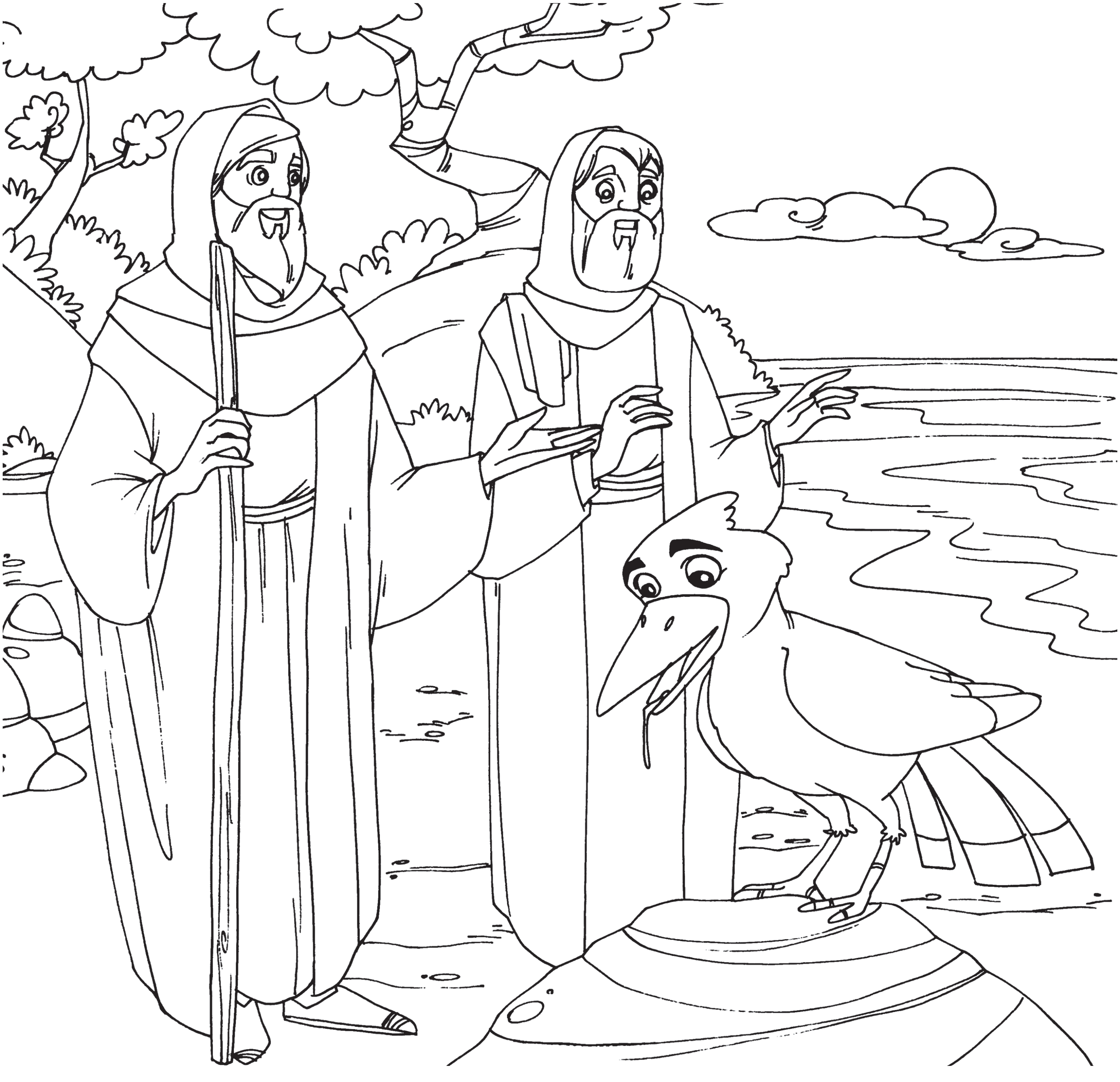
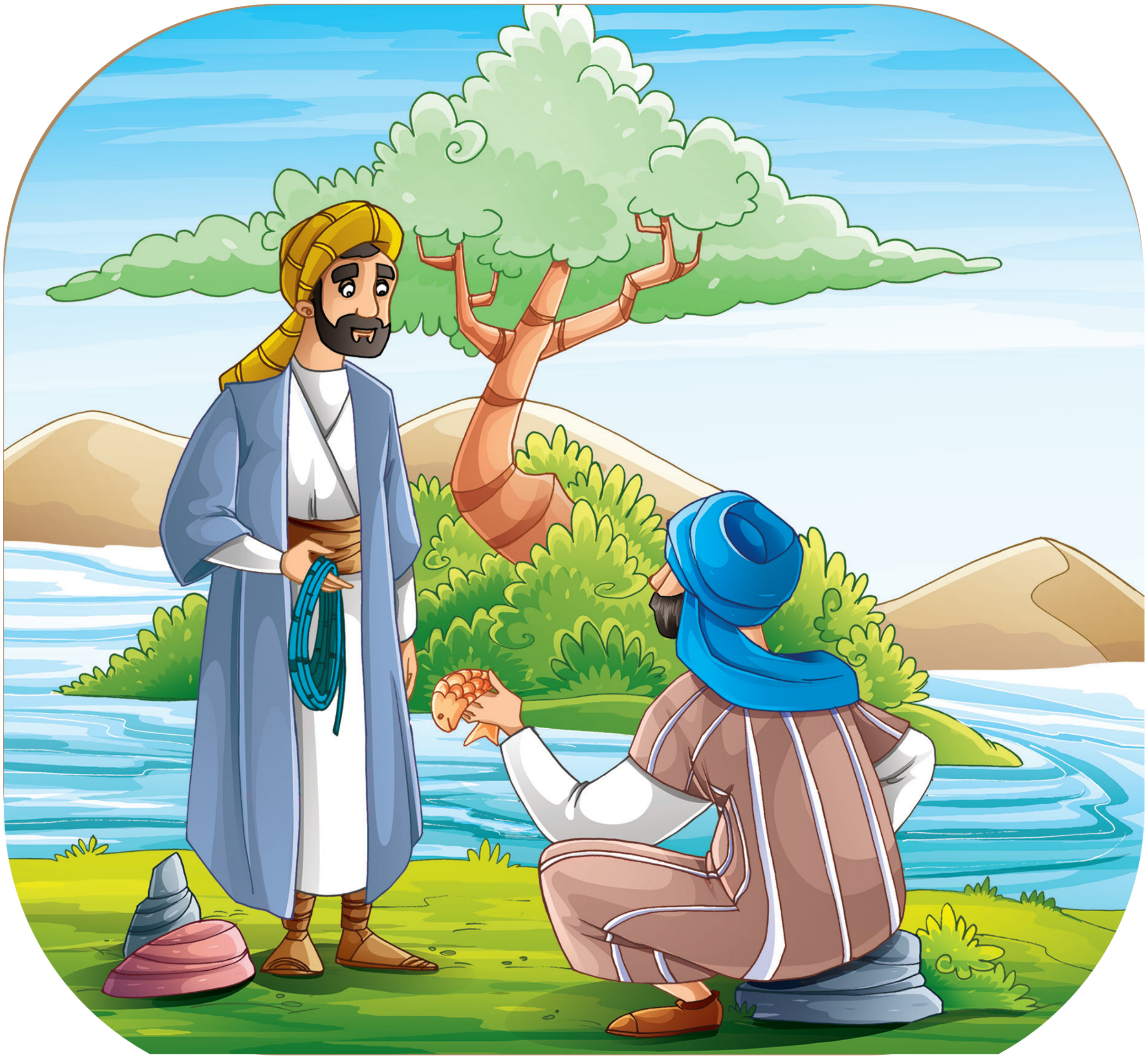


Lesson 11 - All Rizq Comes from Allah



فَابْتَغُوا عِنْدَ اللهِ الرِّزْقَ

Work hard to get your rizq (sustenance) from Allah.

Sūrah al-ʿAnkabūt, Verse 17

There was once a young man who lived in a small village with his family. He would spend the entire day working very hard at his job. But no matter how hard he tried, he could not provide enough for his family. He failed at any business he tried. Little by little, his money was being spent, until it was all gone. He had lost everything!

One day, he made his way down to the river. After making wuḍūʾ, he raised his hands to the sky and prayed, *"O Allah! You know that I am going through a very hard time right now, so please help me solve my problems. You are the All Merciful and All Powerful. I place all my trust in You alone!"*

After making the prayer, his heart felt lighter and more peaceful, and he began to feel more hopeful and thankful. He was energized and began to think positively. As he made his way back home, he spotted a man who was having trouble catching a fish. So, he went up to him to see if there was something he could do to help. When the fisherman asked for some rope, the man gave him all the rope he had. In return, the fisherman gave him one of his fish. The man thanked him and continued on his way home.

When he reached home, he gave the fish to his wife to cook for dinner. But when she cut the fish wide open, she saw something that took her by surprise. "Look at this shiny pearl!" she exclaimed as her husband rushed to the kitchen. They looked at the pearl in amazement. "SubḥānAllāh!" they both cried out at the same time.

The next day, the man took the pearl to the market and sold it for a large sum of money. When he returned home, the whole family fell in sujūd to thank Allah for this wonderful blessing.

*Rizq: All the blessings that Allah gives out to us, such as food, clothing, health, time, and useful knowledge. Can you name more examples of rizq?

Ḥadīqat ash-Shīʿah (693 -2/691)

مَنْ حَسُنَ بِرُّهُ بِأَهْلِ بَيْتِهِ زِيْدَ فِي رِزْقِهِ

Imām Jaʿfar aṣ-Ṣādiq (ʿa):

When someone is good to his/her family, Allah gives him/her more sustenance.

Biḥār al-Anwār, Vol. 71, P. 10

Lesson 11: All Rizq Comes From Allah

Objective: Children will learn where rizq comes from and how to increase it.

Rizq is the Arabic word for sustenance. As Muslims, we know that our sustenance meaning all the things that we require to live such as food, water, shelter and money come from the blessings of Allah. He is our provider and sustainer. Rizq can be found in many forms, and not just physical blessings like money. Rizq can be when we are blessed to have the tawfīq to read the Qurʾān, understand the value of our religion, going for ziyārat, as well as the health to be able to pray.

While Allah is the provider of all the things that we need, it is important to remember that we are supposed to continue working hard to gain our sustenance. When we recall the teachings of the Ahlul Bayt (ʿa), we have certain tasks that we should do to help us maintain our sustenance. Some of these things include always being grateful to what Allah has given us, working hard in school (or at work), not wasting resources such as food, and being generous with others. When we follow the guidelines from the Qurʾān and the Ahlul Bayt (ʿa) and we are generous with others, Allah will not leave us empty handed.

Suggested Ages: 5+

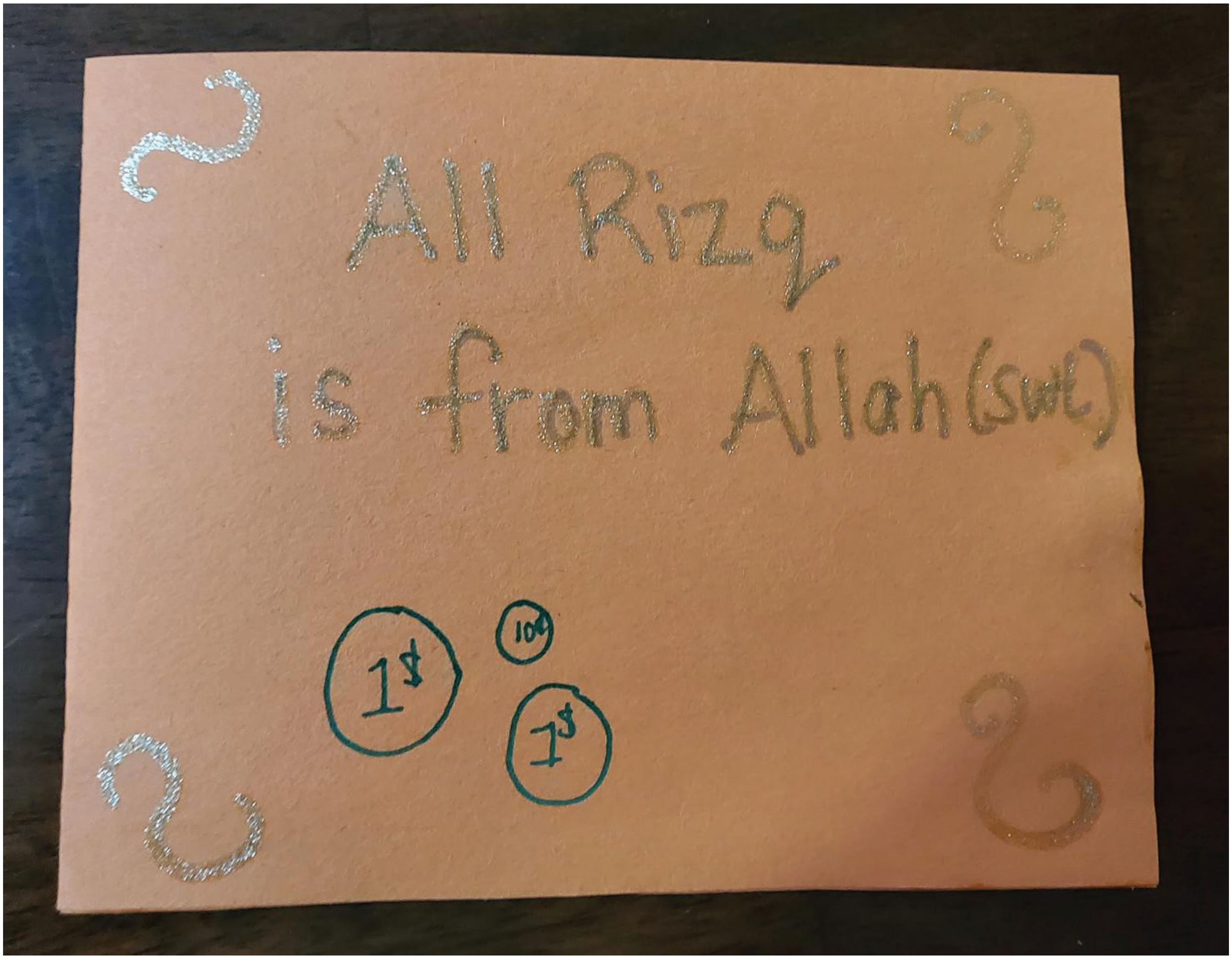
Time: 35 minutes

Materials:

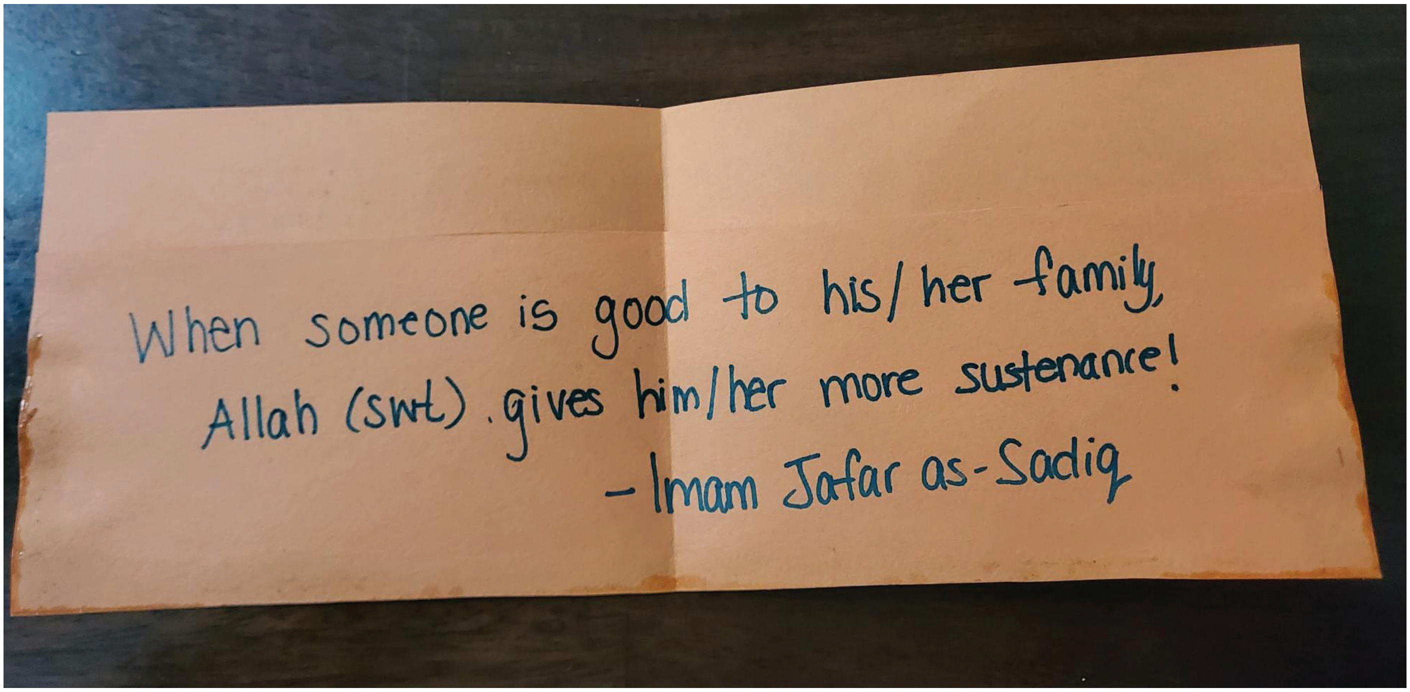
- Glue
- Scissors
- Colored pencils
- Markers
- Ruler
- Pencils
- 2 pieces of paper or construction paper

Procedure:

1. With a blank piece of paper, draw a line horizontally from one end of the other in the middle of the page. This will make a straight line to cut on.
2. Cut along the straight line.
3. Fold the paper in half from left to right. This is the outside of your wallet.
4. Color and decorate how you would like.
5. Cut the other half of the paper the same width of your wallet but ¾ of the height.
6. Glue the outside and bottom edges of this paper to the inside of the wallet leaving the top open.
7. Write the hadith from the lesson on the inside pocket of the wallet.



All Rizq
is from Allah (swt)



When someone is good to his/her family,
Allah (swt) gives him/her more sustenance!
– Imam Jafar as-Sadiq

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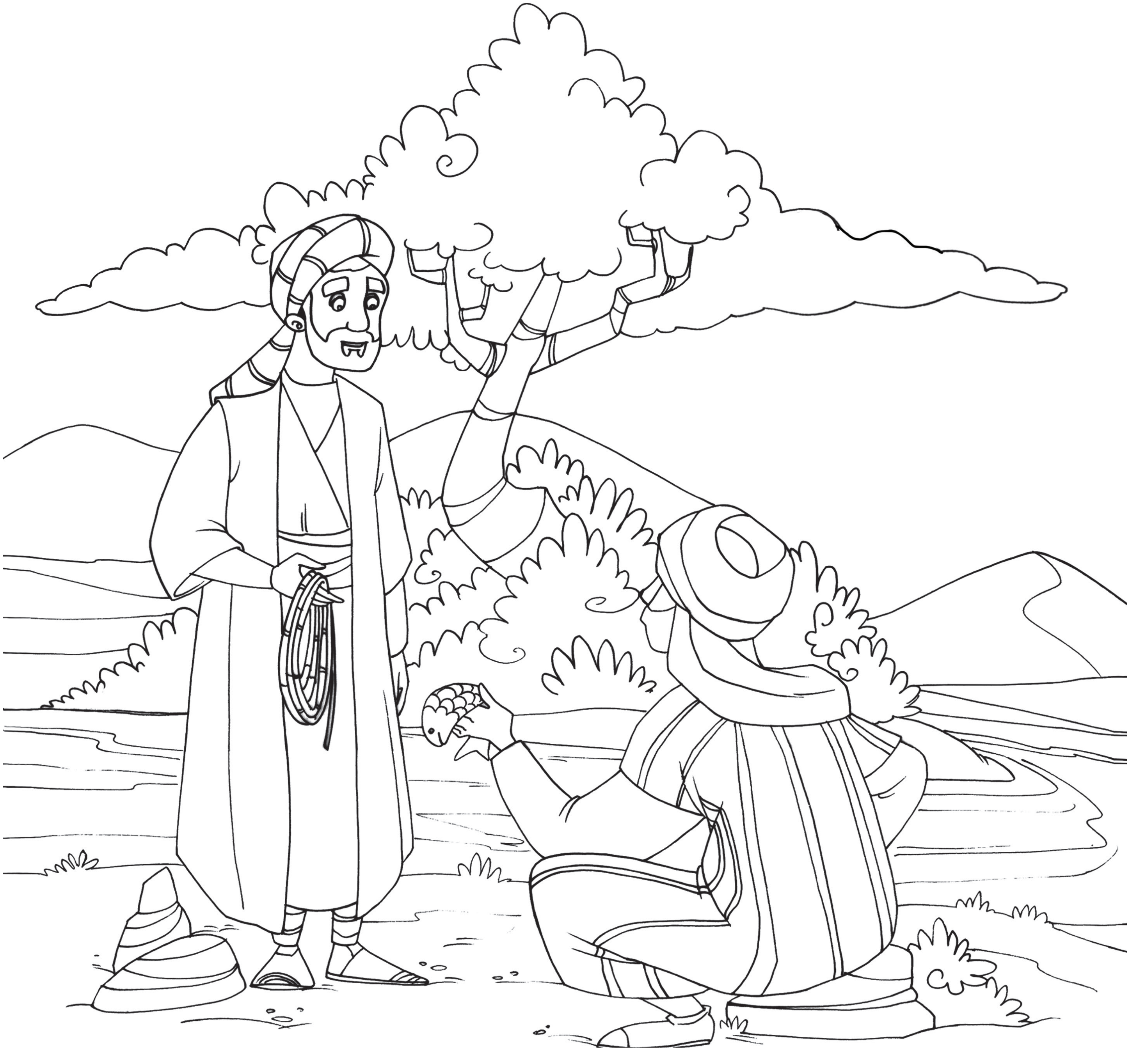
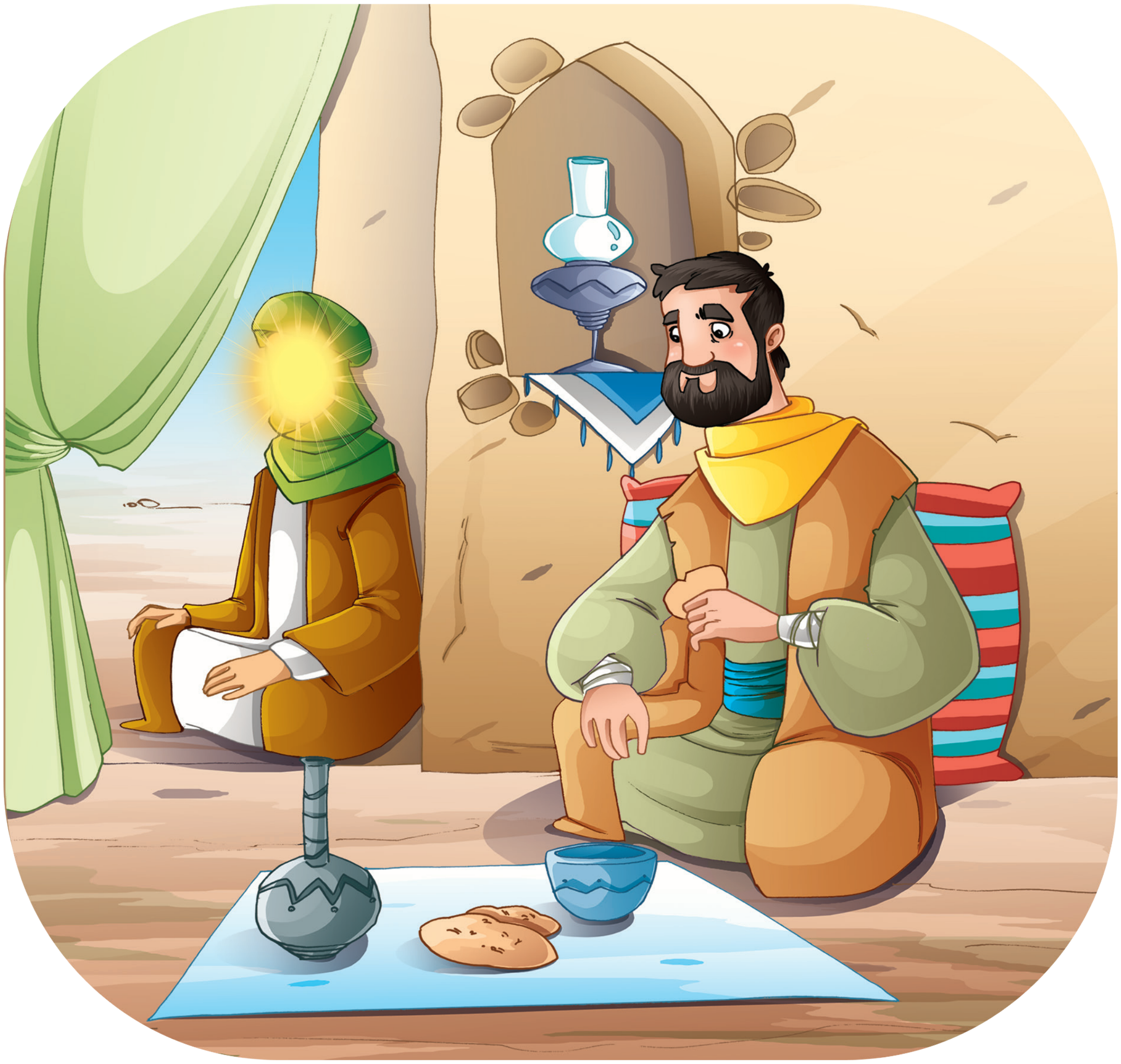


Lesson 12 - Feed Others



وَ يُؤْثِرُونَ عَلَى أَنفُسِهِمْ وَ لَوْ كَانَ بِهِمْ خَصَاصَةٌ

They put others before themselves, even though
they are in need.

Sūrah al-Ḥashr, Verse 9

There was once a man who had nothing to eat. Knowing that the Prophet (ṣ) was extremely generous, he decided to go and ask him for some help. The Prophet (ṣ) welcomed the man into his home and asked his wife, “Do we have anything to eat?” She replied, “No, all we have is some water to drink.”

So, the Prophet (ṣ) returned to the masjid and called out, “Who will give food to this man?” Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) was quick to volunteer. “Let me take him to my house,” offered the Imām (ʿa). So, the man followed him to his house.

Sayyidah Fāṭimah (ʿa) was thrilled to have guests since this makes Allah happy, but she told Imām ʿAlī (ʿa), “We only have enough food for one person, so we will give what little food we have to our guest.” The Imām (ʿa) smiled and began serving his guest. He then made an excuse to leave the room because he did not want to embarrass his guest since he would be the only one eating.

The next morning, when the Imām (ʿa) reached the masjid for ṣalāh, the Prophet (ṣ) came to him and greeted him. Wiping away tears from his eyes, he told him, “The angels were very touched by the way your family treated your guest last night. Because of your hospitality, Allah sent down this verse: ‘They put others before themselves, even though they are also in need.’”

Tafsīr al-Anwār, Vol. 16, P. 261

إِنَّ اللّٰهَ يُحِبُّ إِطْعَامَ الطَّعَامِ

Imām Muḥammad al-Bāqir (ʿa):
Surely, Allah loves those who feed others.

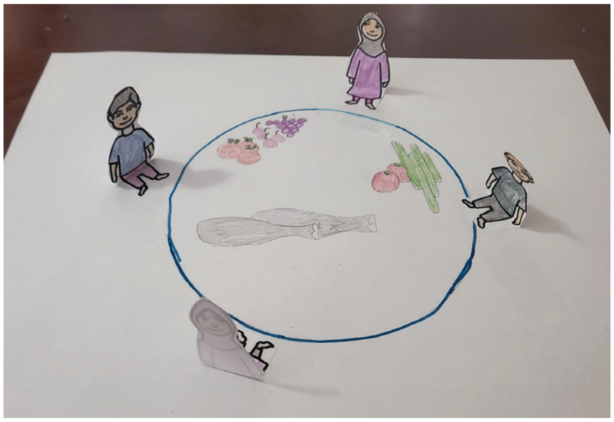
Biḥār al-Anwār, Vol. 71, P. 361

Lesson 12: Feed Others

Objective: Children will learn about the importance of feeding others.

In Islam it is a highly recommended act to feed others. Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) said, *"The nourishment of the body is food whilst the nourishment of the soul is feeding others."* In order for us to grow spiritually we need to make sure that our fellow brothers and sisters in Islam are okay. This way, we can feed our souls (with good deeds) by feeding the bellies of others.

One way we can care about others is through giving charity in the form of food. This can be at your local food banks, sharing food with family and friends, as well as inviting others over to share food together. Sitting around a table to eat from the same meal is something that is recommended in Islam and can be the first step towards feeding others.

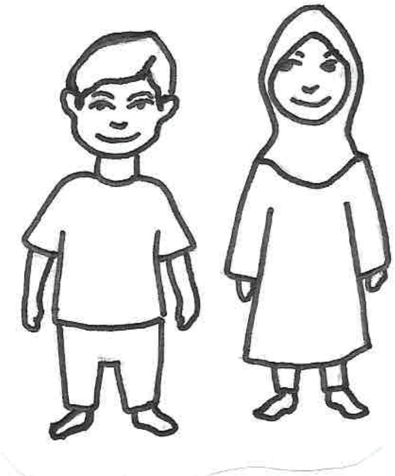


Suggested Ages: 5+

Time: 30 minutes

Materials:
- Glue or tape
- Colored pencils
- Scissors
- Sheet or paper
- Character template

Procedure:
1. On a white piece of paper, draw a large circle in the middle. Cut out the circle
2. In the circle, draw a meal. This could be your favorite food, or something you like to eat during Ramaḍān.
3. Color the picture you drew.
4. Color and cut out each person in the template.
5. Fold each person on the line to create the image that they are sitting.
6. Tape or glue each person around the plate to look like they are sitting around the plate.



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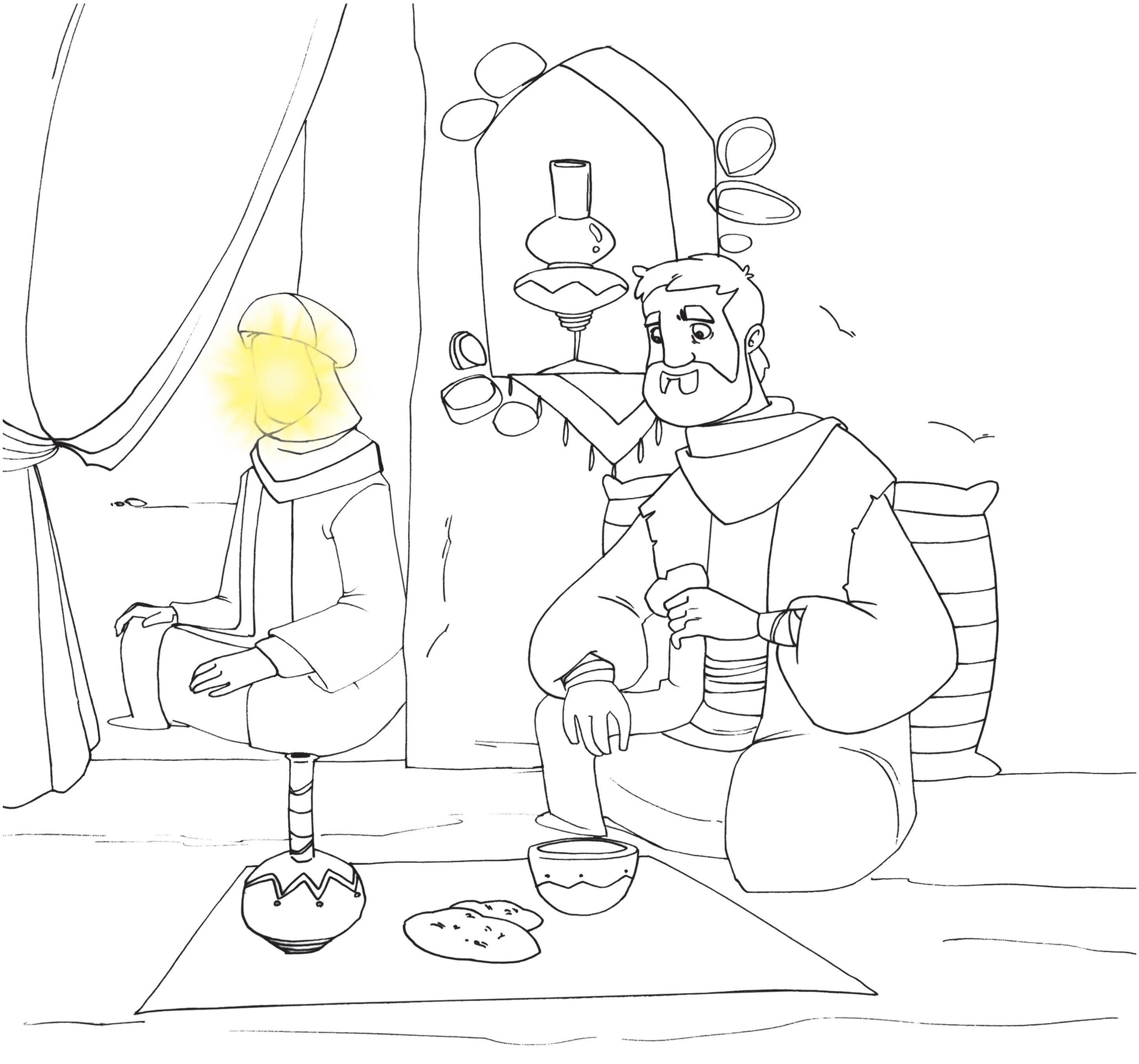
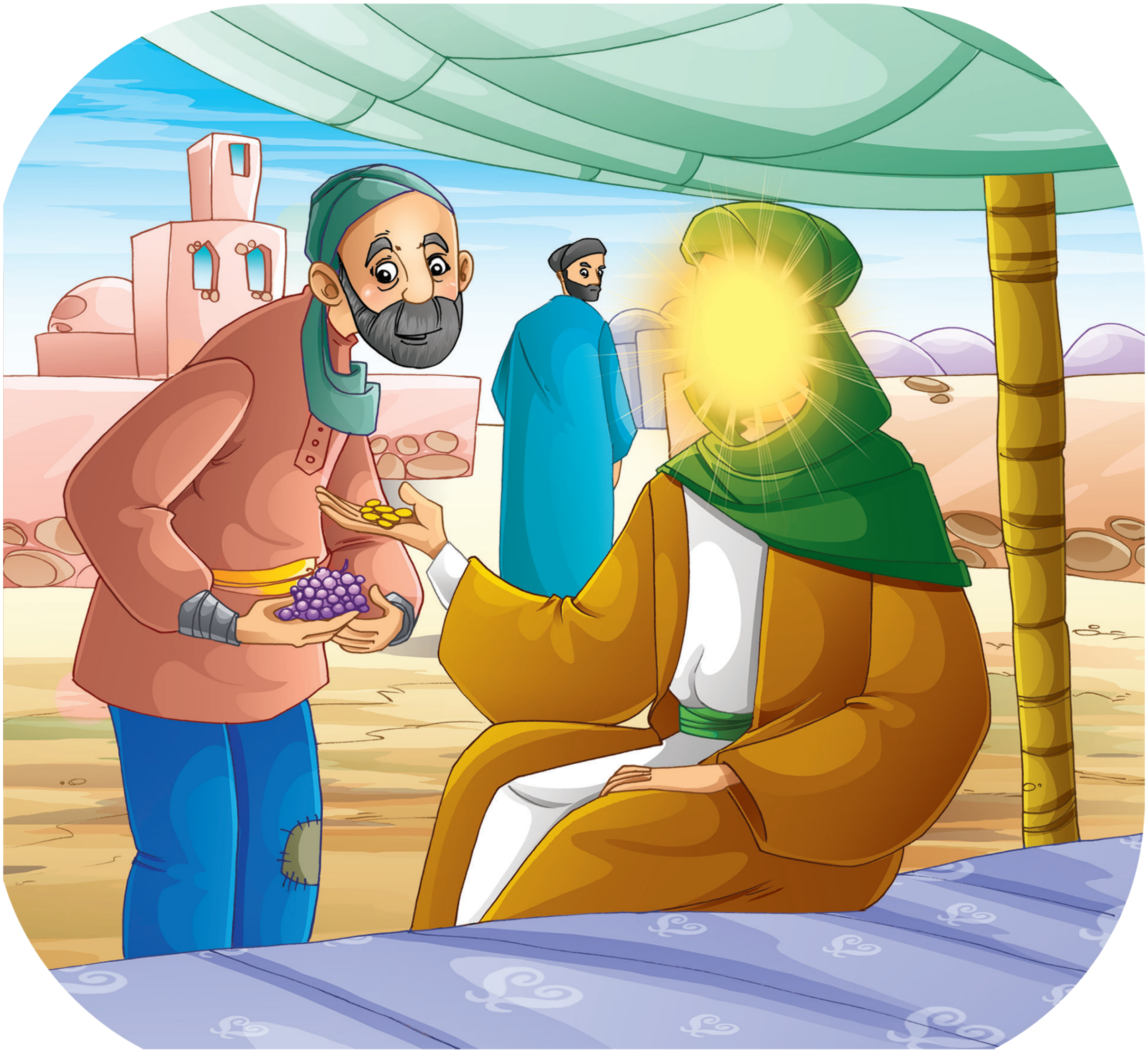


Lesson 13 - Always Thank Allah



لَئِنْ شَكَرْتُمْ لَأَزِيدَنَّكُمْ

If you are thankful (for the blessings I give you),
then I will give you more.

Sūrah Ibrāhīm, Verse 7

One day, Imām aṣ-Ṣādiq (ʿa) was taking a walk when he came across a poor man sitting on the side of the street. The man was very thin and had sad eyes. He looked up and said, "I am needy. Please help me!" When the Imām (ʿa) offered him some grapes, he stubbornly refused. "I don't want grapes!" he complained, shaking his head. "I want money!" he moaned. He was so ungrateful!

The Imām (ʿa) continued walking down the street until he came across another poor man, who cried out, "O son of the Prophet! I am needy. Please help me!"

The Imām (ʿa) gave the man three grapes. "Alḥamdulillāh! All thanks is for Allah!" he said gratefully.

After hearing the poor man's reply, the Imām (ʿa) gave him two handfuls of grapes. "Alḥamdulillāh! All thanks is for Allah!" said the poor man once again.

The Imām (ʿa) was happy to see how grateful the man was, so he gave him a gold coin. The poor man took the coin in his hand and said more excitedly, "Alḥamdulillāh! Thank you Allah for everything! All blessings come from You; there is no god except You!"

Hearing this, the Imām (ʿa) gave him a bag full of gold coins. "O son of the Prophet," he said. "Thank you so much!"

"You're welcome," replied the Imām (ʿa), noticing that this time, there was no mention of Allah. "I swear to Allah that if you had continued to thank Allah even until tomorrow, I would have given you all of my wealth!"

Biḥār al-Anwār, Vol. 4, P. 49

إِذَا أَكَلْتَ أَوْ شَرِبْتَ فَقُلْ: أَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ

Imām Jaʿfar aṣ-Ṣādiq (ʿa):
Whenever you eat or drink, say "Alḥamdulillāh" (all praise is for Allah).

Biḥār al-Anwār, Vol. 66, P. 374

Lesson 13: Always Thank Allah

Objective: Children will learn the importance of thanking Allah.

One of the most important things that we learn in Islam is about gratitude. Being thankful in Islam is important for many reasons. It shows that we appreciate what the people around us do for us. It is not only that we should be thankful to our family, friends, and community members, but we need to always be thankful for the many blessings from Allah. When we are thankful to Allah, He will reward us with more than we could want.

Allah tells us in Sūrah Ibrāhīm, verse 7, *“If you are thankful (for the blessings that I give you), then I will give you more.”* Sometimes it can be hard for us to recognize and appreciate the blessings from Allah, but we need to try our hardest to always be thankful. We can do this by: remembering the many things Allah has blessed us with, using these blessings appropriately, and saying thank you.

Suggested Ages: 5+

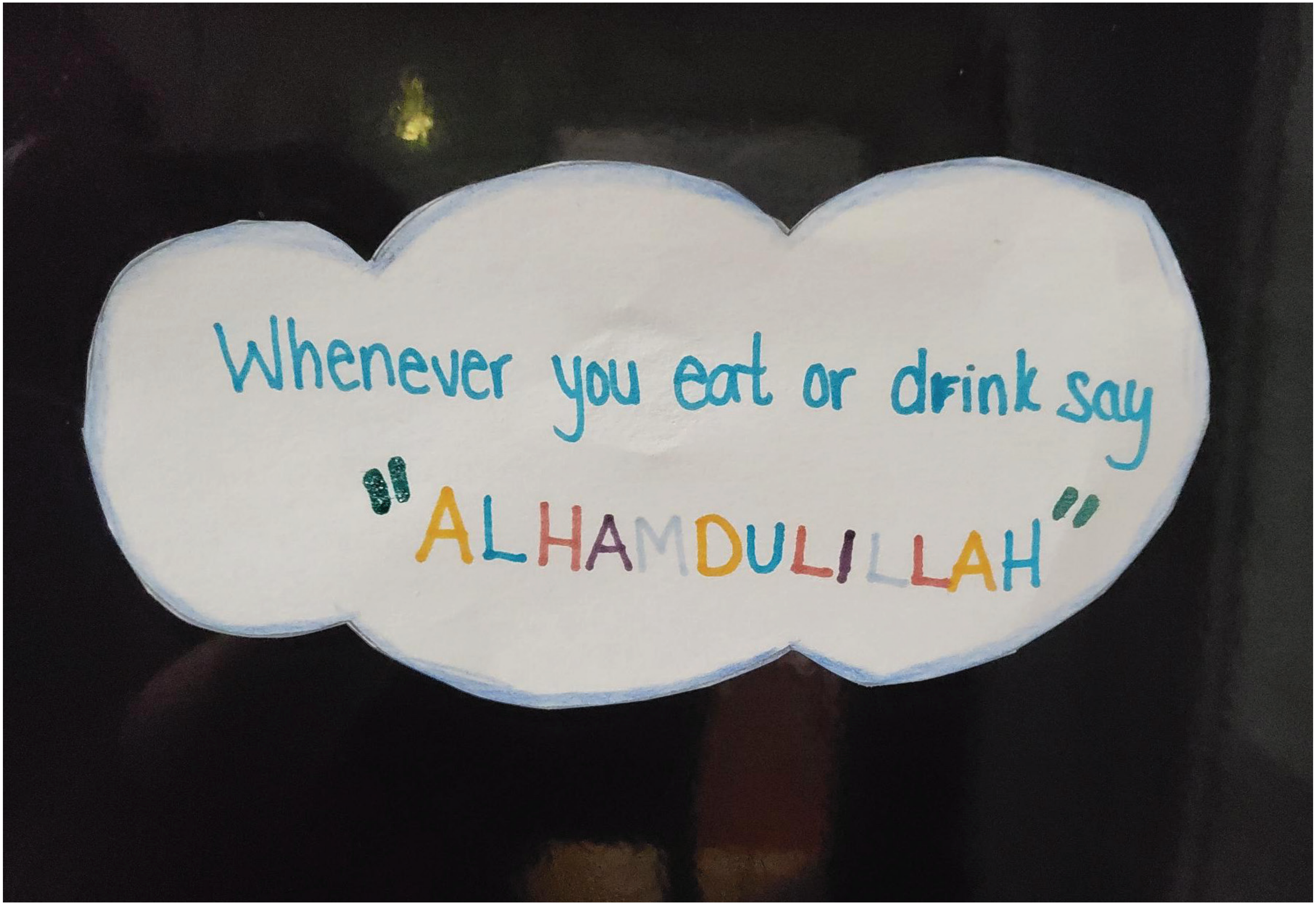
Time: 40 minutes

Materials:

- Glue gun
- White Cardstock
- Magent
- Markers
- Scissors
- Pencil

Procedure:

1. With a pencil draw a cloud on the cardstock.
2. Cut out the cloud.
3. In the middle of the cloud, write the ayah “Whenever you eat or drink, say Alḥamdulillāh.”
4. Go over the writing in the middle with a marker to make it bold.
5. Decorate and color your cloud.
6. With the help of an adult, glue the magnet to the back of the cloud. Let it dry before use.



Whenever you eat or drink say
"ALHAMDULILLAH"

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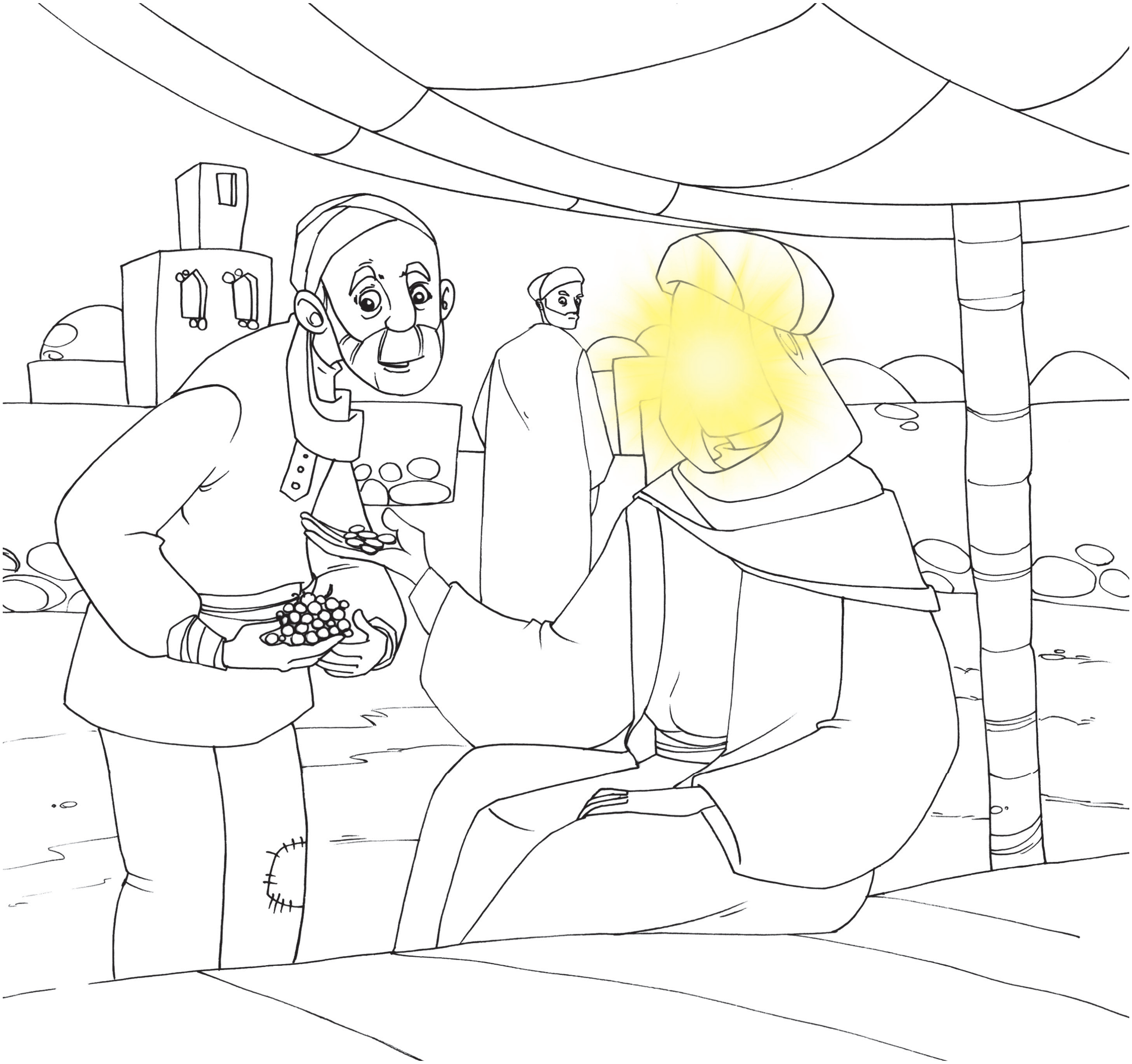
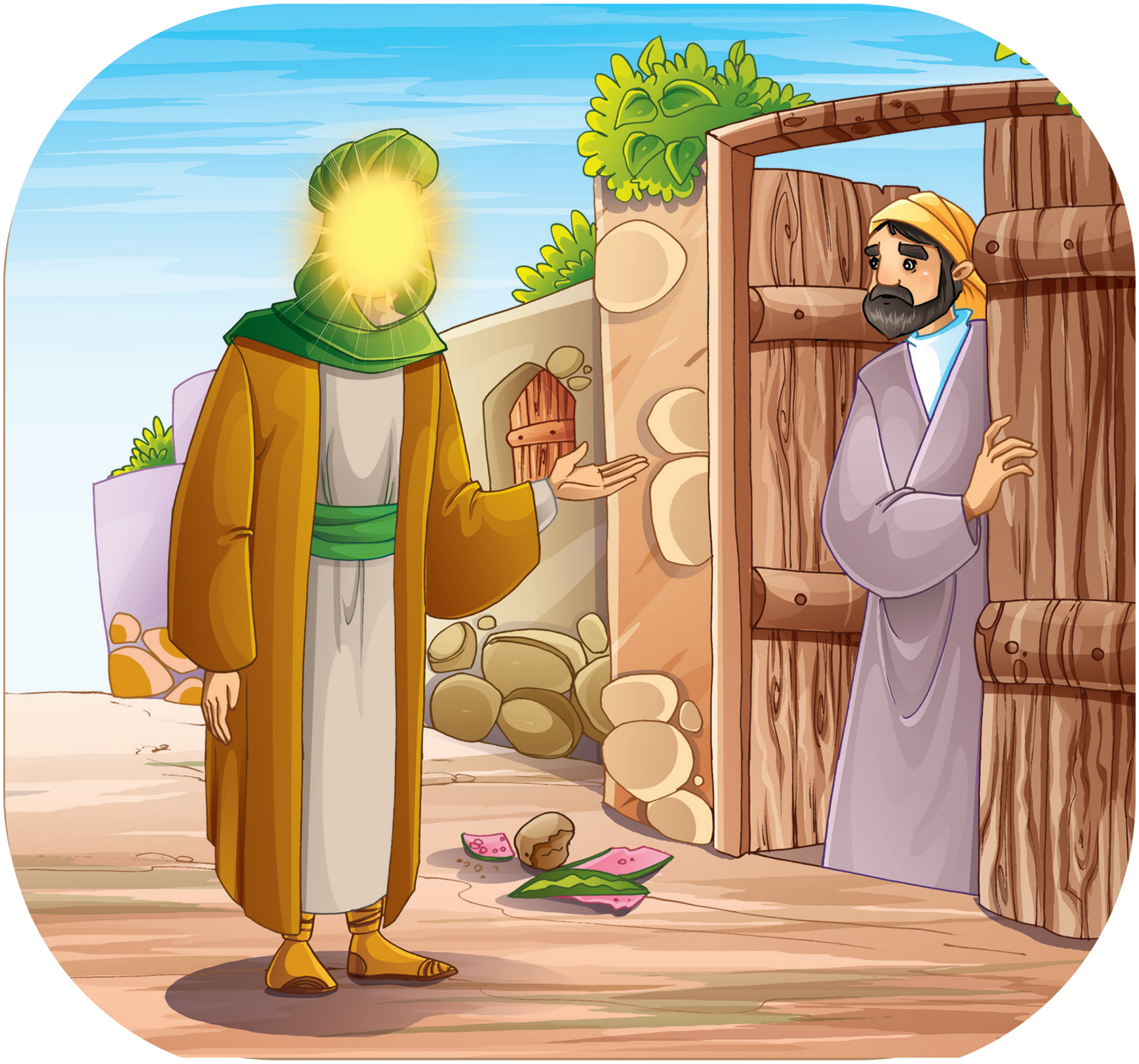


Lesson 14 - Use Your Blessings Properly



كُلُوا وَاشْرَبُوا وَ لَا تُسْرِفُوا

Eat and drink, but do not waste.

Sūrah al-Aʿrāf, Verse 31

One day, Imām aṣ-Ṣādiq (ʿa) was walking home from the masjid when he saw a half-eaten fruit lying on the ground in front of someone's house. Just then, a man walked out of that same house. He gave his salāms to the Imām (ʿa), and the Imām (ʿa) replied with a warm salām.

“Where did this piece of fruit come from?” asked the Imām (ʿa).

“It came from my house,” the man mumbled, feeling a little guilty.

The Imām (ʿa) was sad to hear this. “But why?” he asked with a worried look in his eyes.

The man kept his head down in shame.

“If you have more food than you need, you can give it to the poor,” said the Imām (ʿa) with a gentle voice. “It's not right to throw food away when there are people out there who don't have enough to eat.”

Biḥār al-Anwār, Vol. 63, P. 432

مَنْ أَسْرَفَ زَالَتْ عَنْهُ النِّعْمَةِ

Imām Mūsā al-Kāẓim (ʿa):
When someone wastes a blessing, it may disappear.

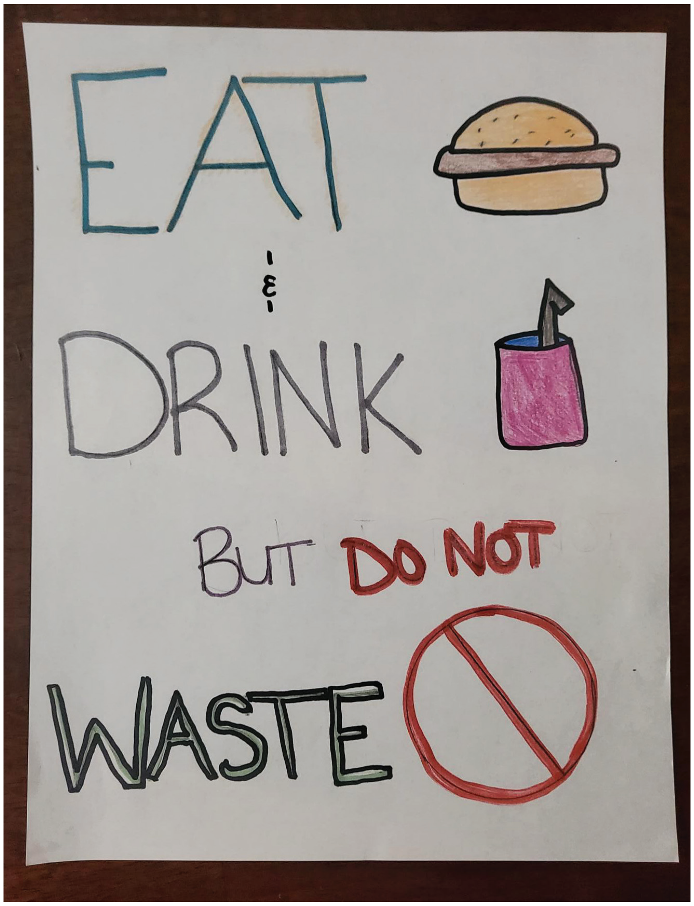
Tuḥaf ul-ʿUqūl, P. 301

Lesson 14: Use Your Blessings Properly

Objective: Students will learn about not wasting food and other blessings.

When we want or need something, we pray to Allah to give us that thing, for He is our Provider. Even if we don't ask Allah for something, He will still give it to us. These are blessings, and there are certain manners for how to use those blessings. For example, food is a very vital blessing needed for survival. We should use the food we have properly, and not waste it. As mentioned in the ḥadīth from Imām Mūsā al-Kāẓim (ʿa), when we waste a blessing, we may lose it. This means that if we don't appreciate and use the blessings in the right way, it may be taken away from us.

So how can we use our blessings properly, especially if we have more than we need? In the story we read earlier, what did Imām aṣ-Ṣādiq (ʿa) tell the man to do with the food he didn't need? He said the man could give the food to the poor people who don't have enough to eat. This is one way we can use our blessings in the right way. Today, we are going to make a craft that will help remind us and our loved ones to not waste food, one of the most important blessings.



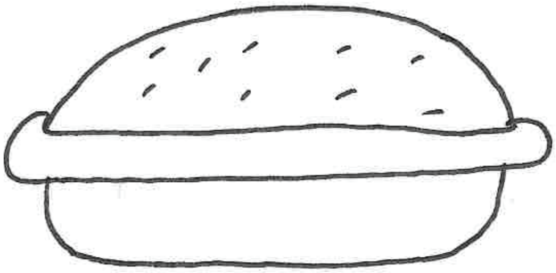
Suggested Ages: 5+

Time: 40 minutes

Materials:
- Social poster template
- Colored pencils
- Markers
- Construction paper
- Glue

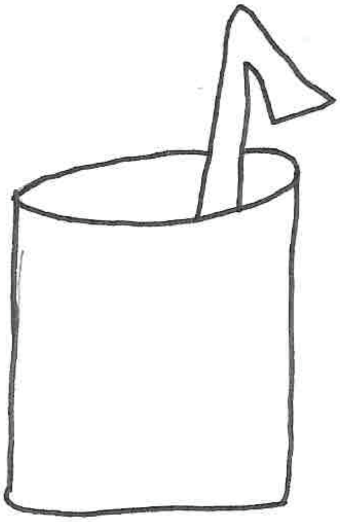
Procedure:
1. Color the social poster template.
2. Cut the template and glue it in the middle of the construction paper.
3. Write the hadith from the lesson at the bottom.
4. Hang your social poster to remind your family and friends not to waste!

EAT



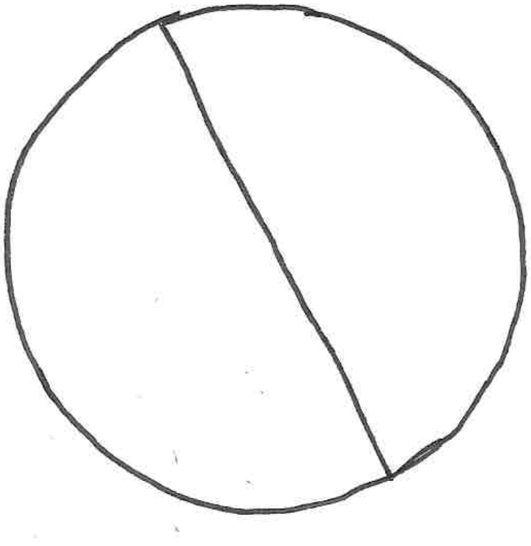
&

DRINK



BUT DO NOT

WASTE



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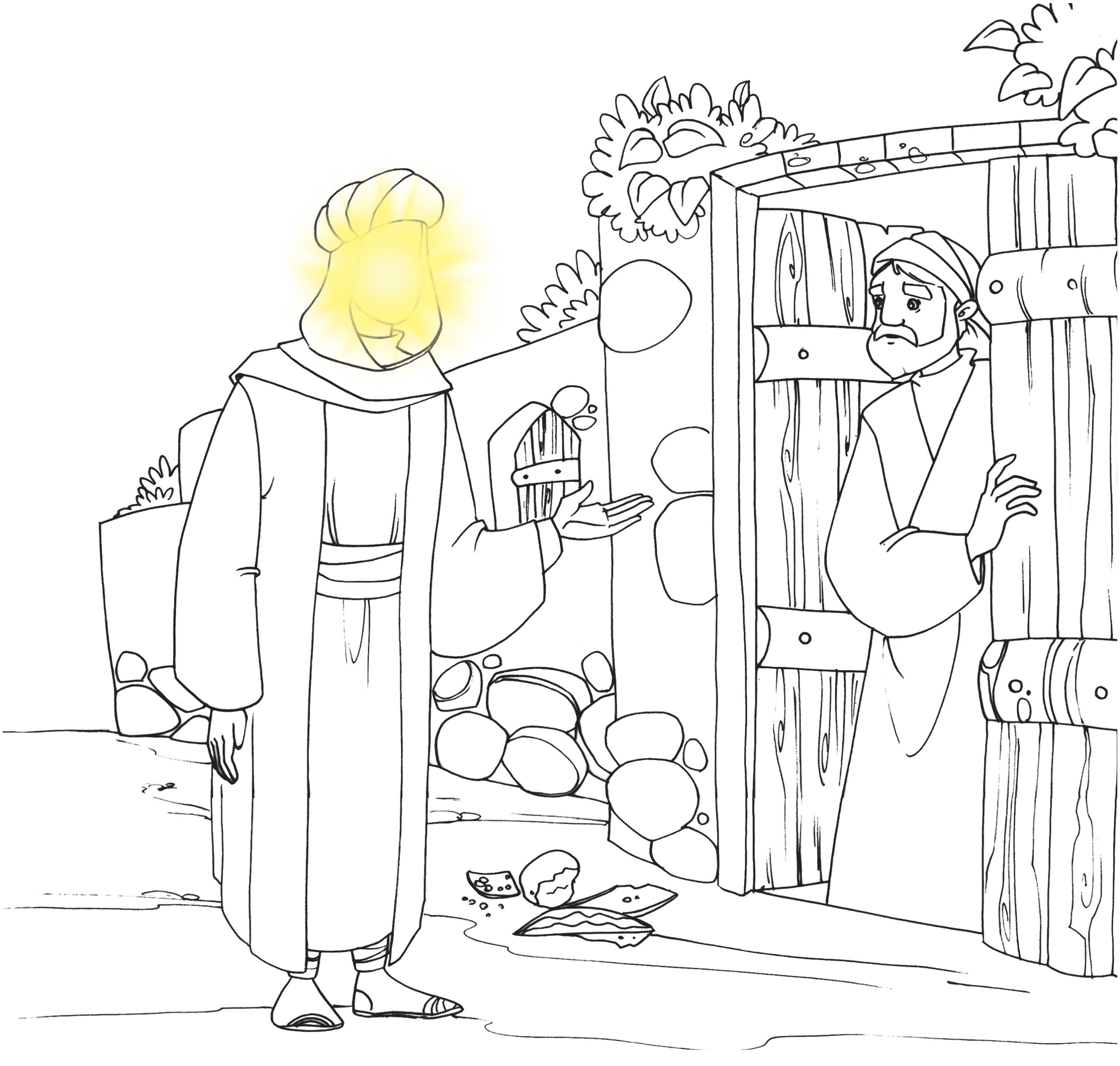
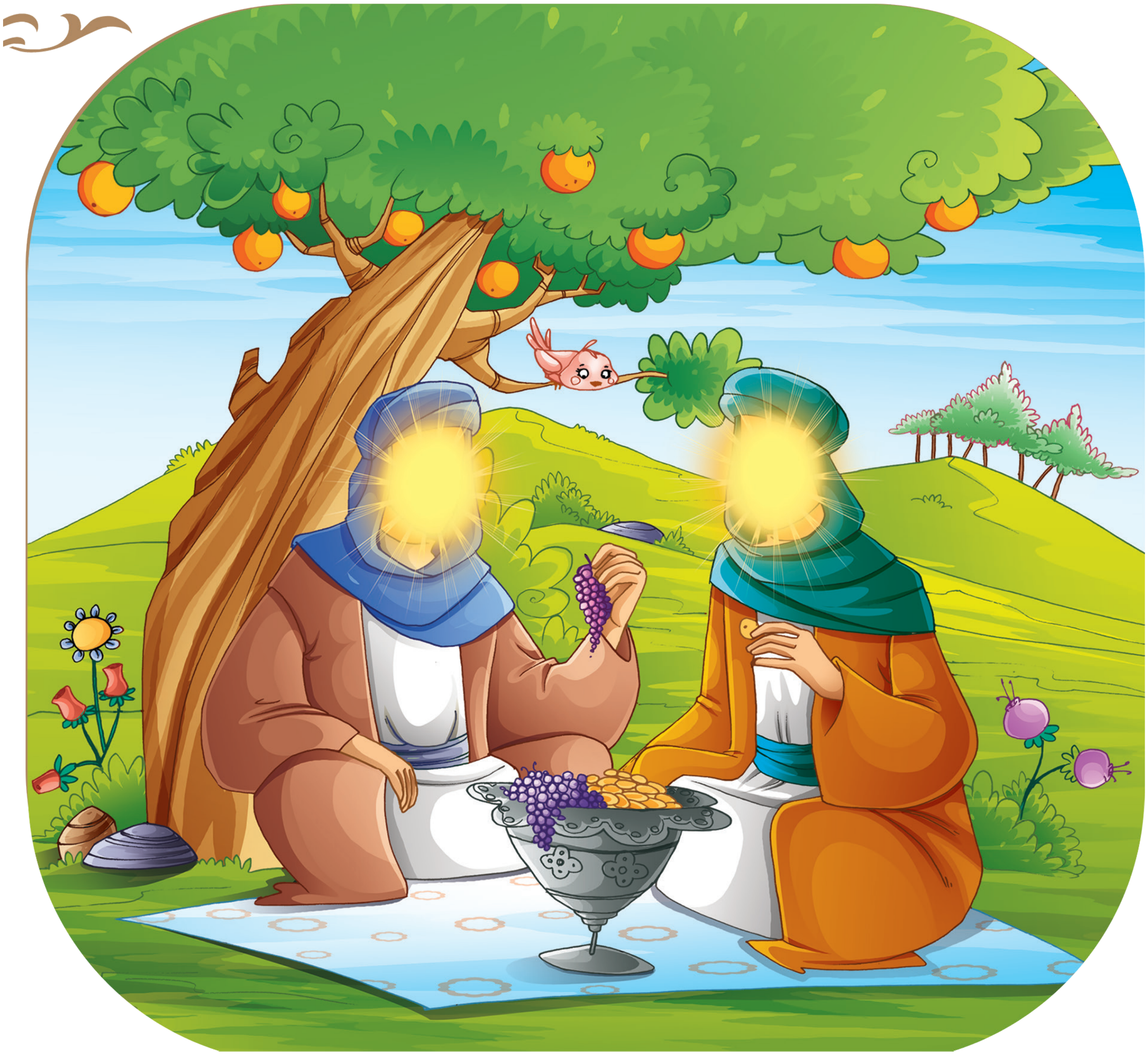


Lesson 15 - Eat Fresh Fruits



كُلُوا مِن ثَمَرِهِ إِذَآ أَثْمَرَ

Eat fruits when they are ripe.

Sūrah al-Anʿām, Verse 141

One hot summer day, Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) was passing through an oasis with Imām ʿAlī (ʿa). After spotting a large tree, they decided to rest under it.

While they were busy talking to each other, a heavenly bowl appeared in front of them. The beautiful bowl was made of gold and decorated with precious stones. When they looked carefully, they saw that it was filled with fresh grapes and juicy dates.

After thanking Allah for this special gift, they began eating from the bowl. Soon after they were finished eating, the bowl disappeared back into the heavens.

The Maʿsūmīn (ʿa) have advised us to eat fresh fruits like figs, pears, and pomegranates, which are good for our health. Alḥamdulillāh, Allah has blessed us with so many delicious fruits to choose from!

Biḥār al-Anwār, Vol. 39, P. 128, Ḥadīth #16

إِنَّ لِكُلِّ ثَمَرَةٍ سَمًّا فَمَسُّوهَا بِالْمَاءِ

Imām Jaʿfar aṣ-Ṣādiq (ʿa):
Wash your fruits [so you don't get sick].

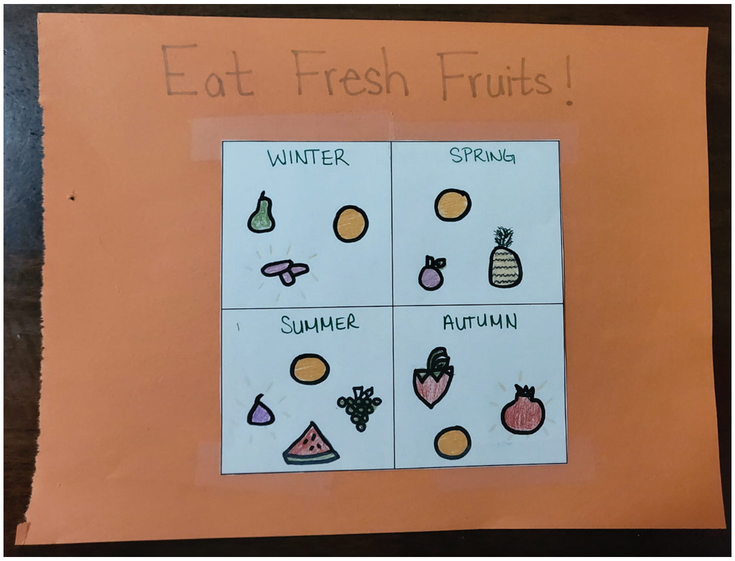
Al-Kāfī, Vol. 60, Ḥadīth #4

Lesson 15: Eat Fresh Fruits

Objective: Students will learn about the benefits and manners of eating fruits.

In the previous lesson, we talked about the importance of using our blessings properly, and one of the blessings that was mentioned was food. As we know, food is a necessity, or something we need in order to survive. There are so many kinds of food to eat, and each has their own benefits. It is especially important to eat fruits. Fruits are one of the main sources of the vitamins and minerals we need to grow and be healthy.

Some fruits were mentioned in the story we read earlier. While they were resting by the tree, Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) and Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) were sent a large bowl of grapes and dates. Dates boost your energy, which is why they are recommended to eat when opening your fast. Some other fruits that were mentioned include figs, pears, and pomegranates. There are so many kinds of fruits, and today, we are going to do an activity that will teach us which fruits are good for each season.

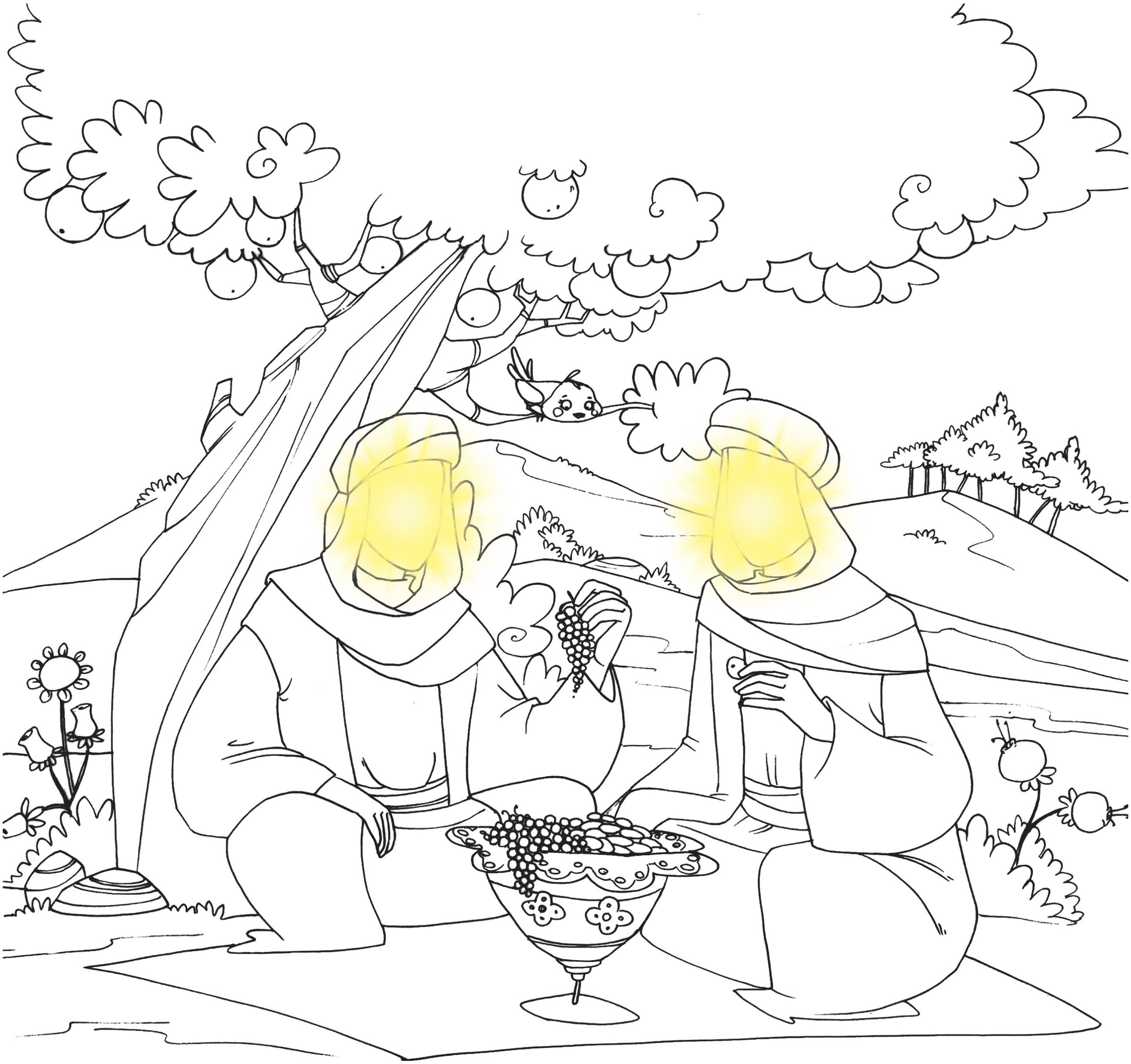


Suggested Ages: 5+

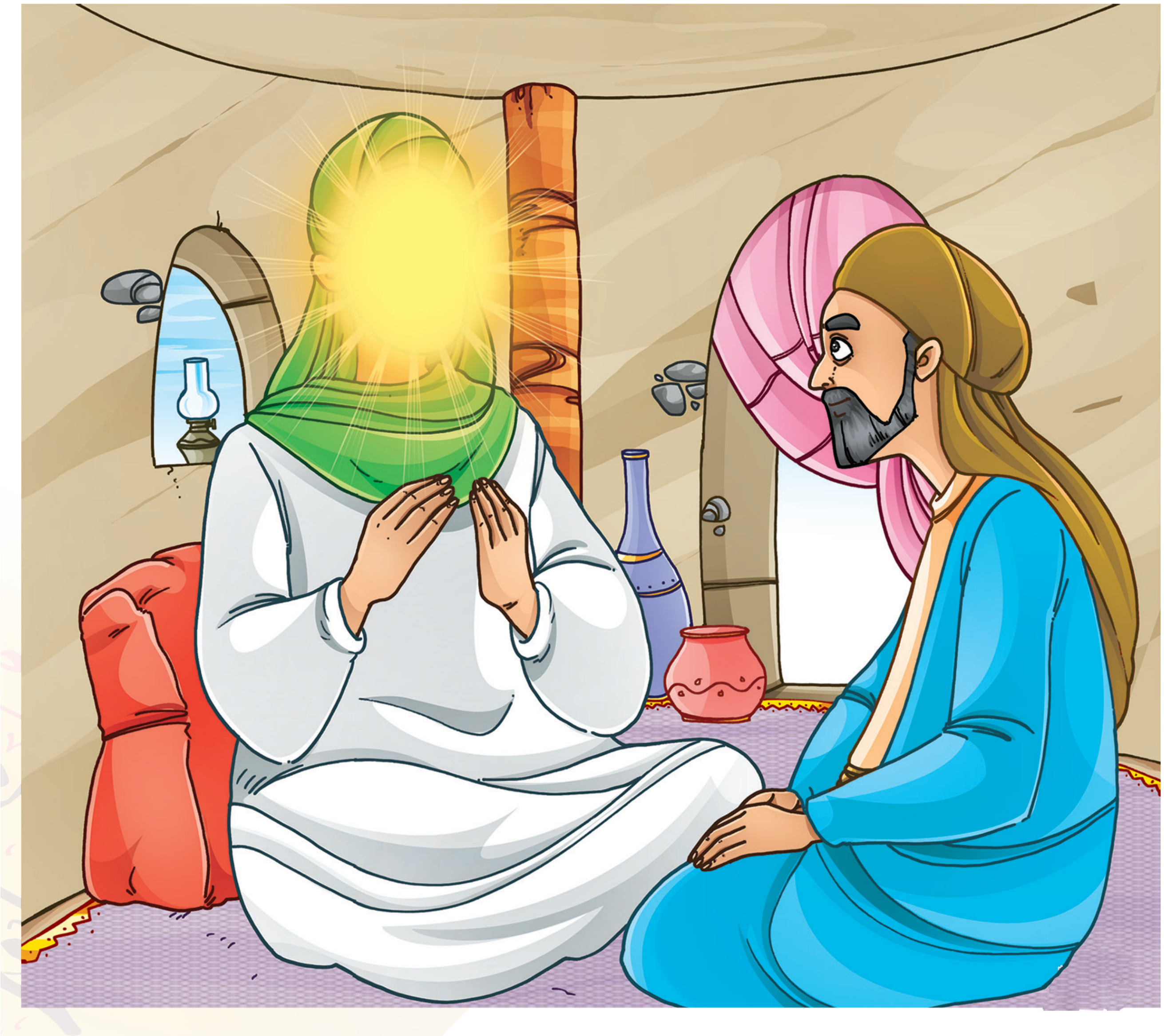
Time: 40 minutes

Materials:
- Template
- Scissors
- Glue
- Colored pencils

Procedure:
1. Go to the following website and look at the fruit vs season reference chart https://www.berries.com/blog/what-fruits-are-in-season
2. On the provided template label the 4 seasons in each quadrant
3. Choose 3-4 fruits in each category
4. Draw and color each fruit
5. Highlight the fruits that are mentioned in the Qurʾān.
6. Cut out the template and glue it to a piece of construction paper to make a background
7. Label the picture “Eat Fresh Fruits.”



Lesson 16 - Importance of Ṣalāh



حَافِظُوا عَلَى الصَّلَوَاتِ

Be mindful of your prayers.

Sūrah al-Baqarah, Verse 238

One day, as Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) was sitting with one of his closest friends, he told him, “You've done so much for me over these past seven years. I'd like to give you a gift. What would you like me to give you?”

The man felt extremely honored! “O Prophet of Allah,” he replied. “Please give me some time to think about it.”

The next day, the man returned to the Prophet (ṣ) and said, “After thinking about it for a long time, I now know what I want. Please ask Allah to make me your neighbor in Heaven!”

The Prophet (ṣ) was surprised and asked, “How did you come up with this wish? Did someone teach it to you?”

“No,” said the man. “Well, I was thinking about what I could ask for. I soon realized that everything in this world will disappear one day, so no matter how much money I may have, it won’t last forever. That’s when I decided to wish for something much more special that will last forever!”

The Prophet (ṣ) smiled and said, “I'll pray that Allah grants your wish.” He then paused and said, “I also want to give you some advice.” The man was all ears, ready to soak in everything that the Prophet (ṣ) was about to tell him. He knew very well that any time the Prophet (ṣ) spoke, he said the wisest things.

“Besides loving me and doing good deeds,” advised the Prophet (ṣ), “You should also give special attention to your ṣalāh, especially sujūd!”

Biḥār al-Anwār, Vol. 3

أَلصَّلاَةُ مِفْتَاحُ الْجَنَّةِ

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ):
Ṣalāh is the key to Heaven.

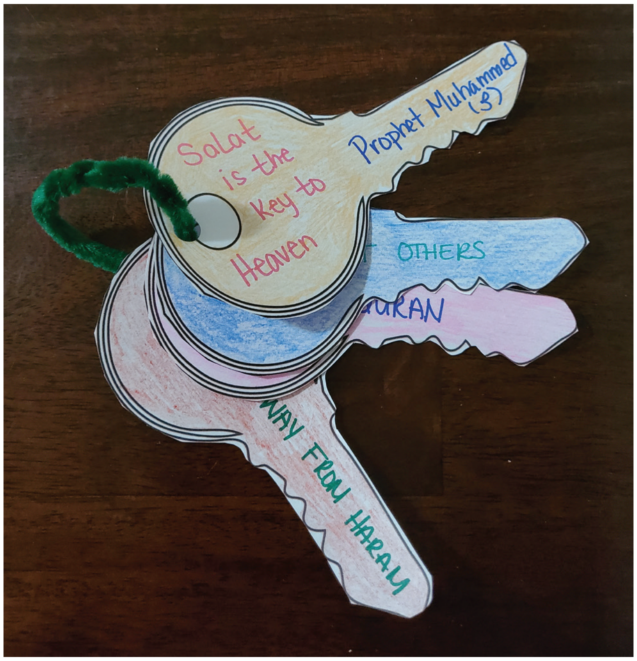
Nahj al-Faṣāḥah, Ḥadīth #1588

Lesson 16: Importance of Ṣalāh

Objective: Students will learn about the importance of praying ṣalāh.

We've talked about the kinds of food we need in order to be physically healthy, especially fruits. Just like we feed our physical bodies with good foods, it is important for us to take care of our souls. Imām Ḥasan (ʿa) has said, "I wonder why people are careful about choosing food for their bodies, but are not careful about the [spiritual] food they feed their souls." So what is the spiritual food that we can feed our souls in order for it to grow strong and healthy?

One of the first and most important acts we can do that will make our spiritual health stronger is offering ṣalāh. As stated by Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ), ṣalāh is the key to Heaven. In the story we read earlier, the Noble Prophet (ṣ) had advised his friend that in addition to loving the Ahlul Bayt (ʿa) and doing good deeds, to also pray ṣalāh. Today, we are going to make a craft that will show us some of the important key acts we should do in order to get to Heaven, inshāʾAllāh.



Suggested Ages: 5+

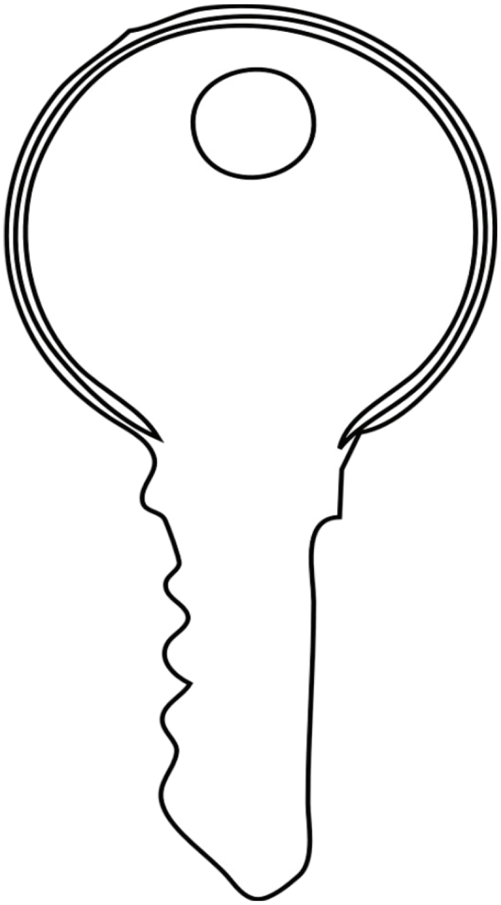
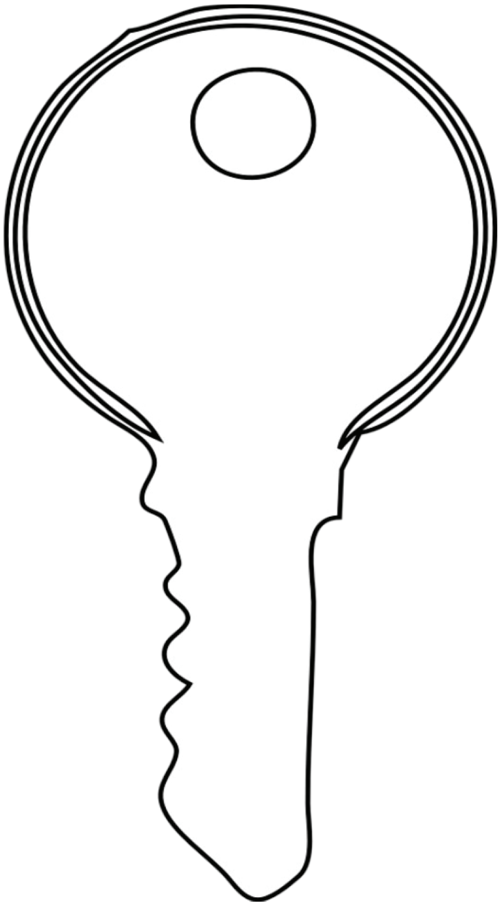
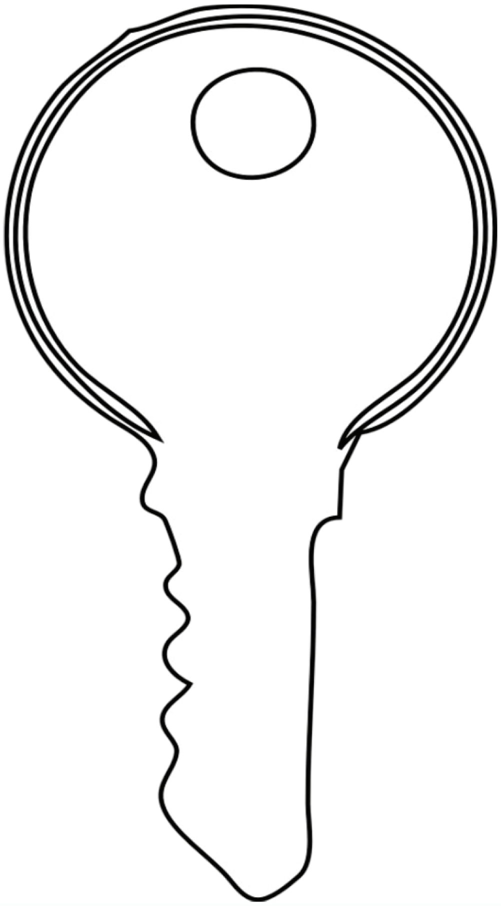
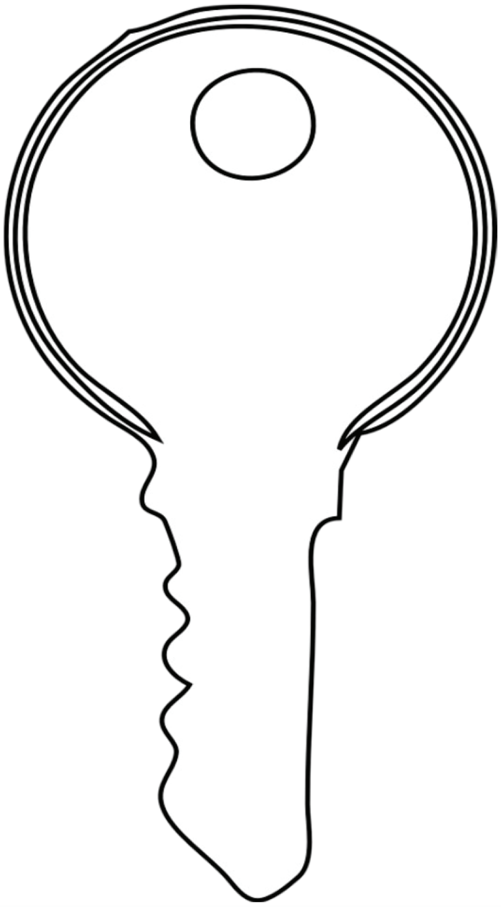
Time: 40 minutes

Materials:

- Construction paper
- Hole punch
- Key template
- String or ribbon
- Scissors
- Glue
- Markers

Procedure:

1. Print and cut out 3 key template.
2. Color each key template a different color. Write the ḥadīth from the lesson on one of the keys.
3. On the remaining keys, write what acts we should do in order to get to Heaven, inshāʾAllāh.
4. Hole punch the top circle of every key.
5. Loop the string through all the holes on the top of the keys and tie the string together to keep all the keys together.

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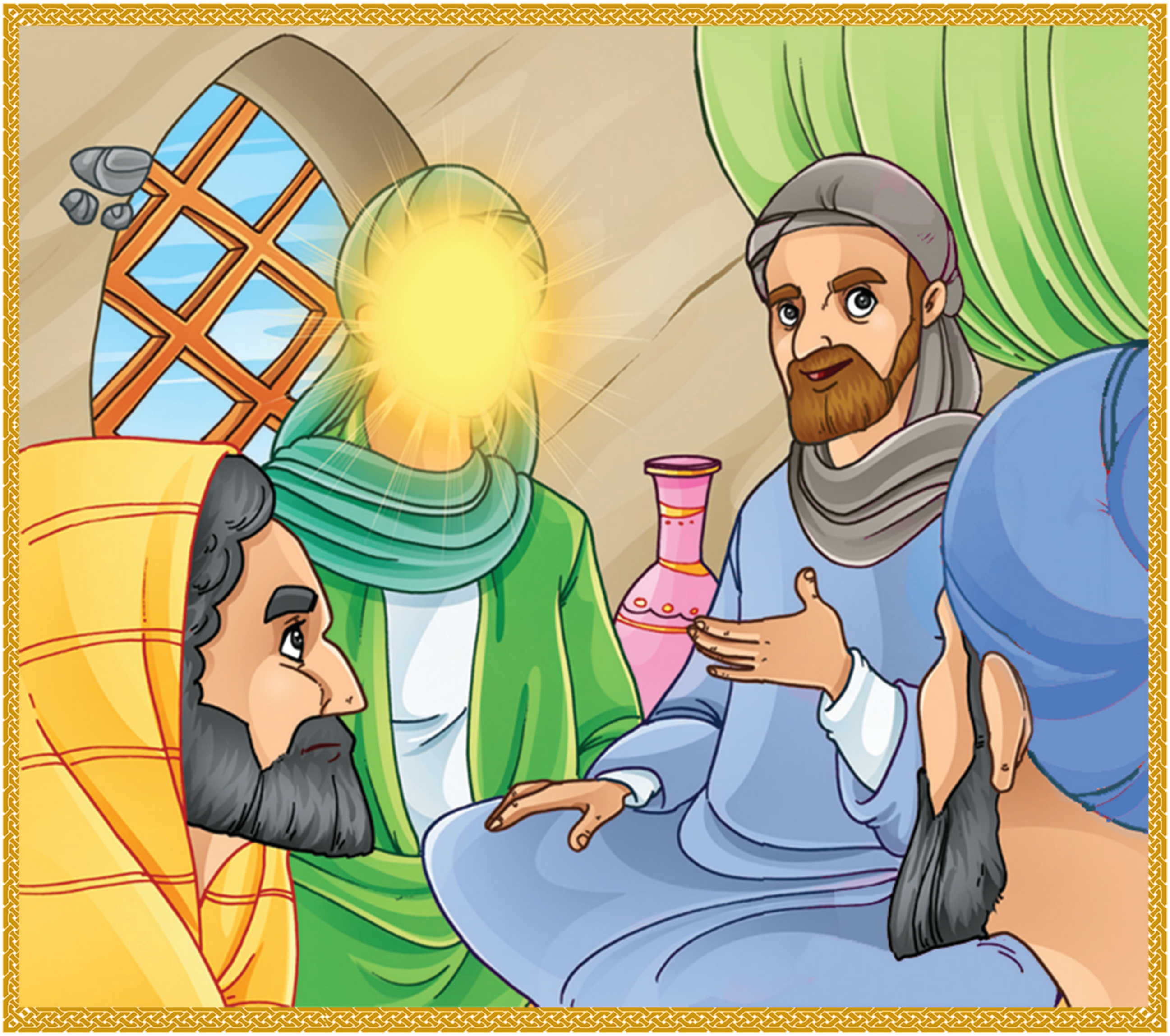
Lesson 17 - Imporance of Reciting Qurʾān



فَاقْرَؤُوا مَا تَيَسَّرَ مِنَ الْقُرْءَانِ

As much as you can, read from the Qurʾān.

Sūrah al-Muzzammil, Verse 20

One afternoon, the Prophet (ṣ) was sitting in a gathering with many people. He was always trying to find the right time to teach people something useful. Now happened to be one of those moments. He greeted everyone in the room and then asked, “Which one of you fasts every single day, stays up all night praying, and recites the entire Qurʾān everyday?”

There was pin drop silence as everyone looked at each other puzzled. Finally, one man with a strange accent broke the silence. “I do,” he said with a smile.

Everyone turned around to see who would say such a thing. “It's Salmān, the Persian,” someone whispered.

Everyone was shocked, and a few men were almost exploding with anger. “There are so many times when we've seen him eat during the day! We've also seen him sleep on most nights, and we’ve never seen him recite Qurʾān for the entire day!” complained one of the men to the Prophet (ṣ). “So how could he possibly do everything you said?”

“Why don't you ask him yourself?” the Prophet (ṣ) calmly replied.

The man turned to Salmān and repeated the same questions. “So tell us,” he raised his voice. “How is that even possible?”

Salmān smiled and answered with confidence. “I fast for three days each month,” he began. “Allah tells us in the Qurʾān that if we do one good deed, He will give us ten times the reward,” he continued.

Three times ten is thirty, and that's equal to a month, the men calculated in their heads.

“Okay, but what about staying up all night in prayer? We've seen you sleep many nights,” said the same man, this time with less force.

“Well,” Salmān said. “I once heard my dear Prophet say that when someone goes to sleep with wuḍūʾ, it's like they're worshiping Allah the entire night. And I sleep with wuḍūʾ every night. As for reading the whole Qurʾān everyday,” continued Salmān, “I once heard RasūlAllāh say that if someone reads Sūrah al-Ikhlāṣ three times, it's like they have read the entire Qurʾān. And I read Sūrah al-Ikhlāṣ three times everyday.”

The man was stunned and speechless. Meanwhile, the Prophet (ṣ) was very pleased with Salmān. “How merciful is Allah!” some of the people thought to themselves as tears began to well up in their eyes. “He multiplies the little we do and gives us so much hope in becoming better people.” They then prayed that they could one day reach that high level.

Biḥār al-Anwār, Vol.2

إِذَا أَحَبَّ أَحَدُكُمْ أَنْ يُحَدِّثَ رَبَّهُ فَلْيَقْرَءِ الْقُرْآن

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ):
Whenever you would like to speak to your Lord, read from the Qurʾān.

Kanz al-ʿUmmāl, Vol. 1, P. 510

Lesson 17: Importance of Reciting Qurʾān

Objective: Students will learn about the importance of reciting the Qurʾān.

In the story, we learned that sometimes, Allah multiplies our good deeds. This means that sometimes we can get the reward of something even when we do less. For example, reciting Sūrah al-Ikhlāṣ 3 times is like reading the entire Qurʾān. What does this show? Well, Allah gives us so many opportunities to get thawāb, even for doing the smallest act of worship, because He wants us to succeed in doing good. This doesn't mean that we should not do more, that we don't have to read the Qurʾān. It just means that we can still benefit from the great reward of worship in times when we may not have time to do a lot of ʿibādah.

There are other instances, such as certain times in the year, when we can earn extra rewards. In the month of Ramaḍān, the thawāb for any acts of worship or good deeds that we do is multiplied. In a ḥadīth, it says the Qurʾān makes the heart alive, like water for the soul. One of the most highly recommended acts to do in the month of Ramaḍān is reciting the Qurʾān. Today, we are going to make a craft that will remind us to recite the Qurʾān as much as possible, and to do other acts to gain thawāb and nearness to Allah.

Suggested Ages: 5+

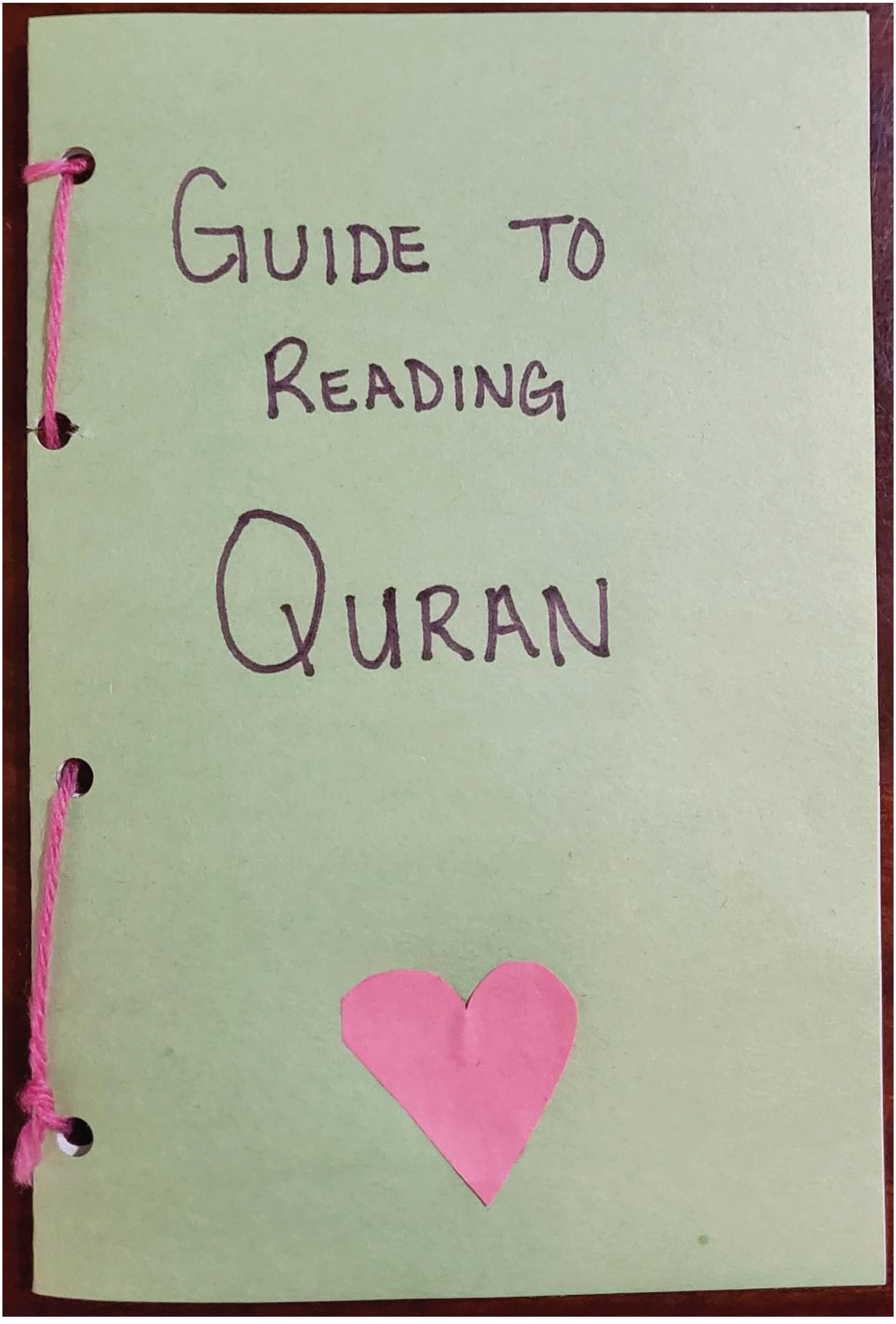
Time: 40 minutes

Materials:

- 2 sheets of paper in any color
- Scissors
- Markers
- Stapler
- Hole puncher
- String

Procedure:

1. Cut the paper to any size of your choice to make your book.
2. With both sheets together, fold the paper in half.
3. Hole punch the inner "binding" of the book from top to bottom. String the string through the holes to bind the book together. You can also simply staple the paper together along the fold in order to bind the book together.
4. On the cover, create a title page for your book by adding the title "Guide to Reading Qurʾān."
5. Add the special ḥadīth and āyah of the Qurʾān in your book on the pages.
6. On the last page list the mustaḥab actions of reciting the Qurʾān that you learnt in the lesson.



GUIDE TO READING QURAN

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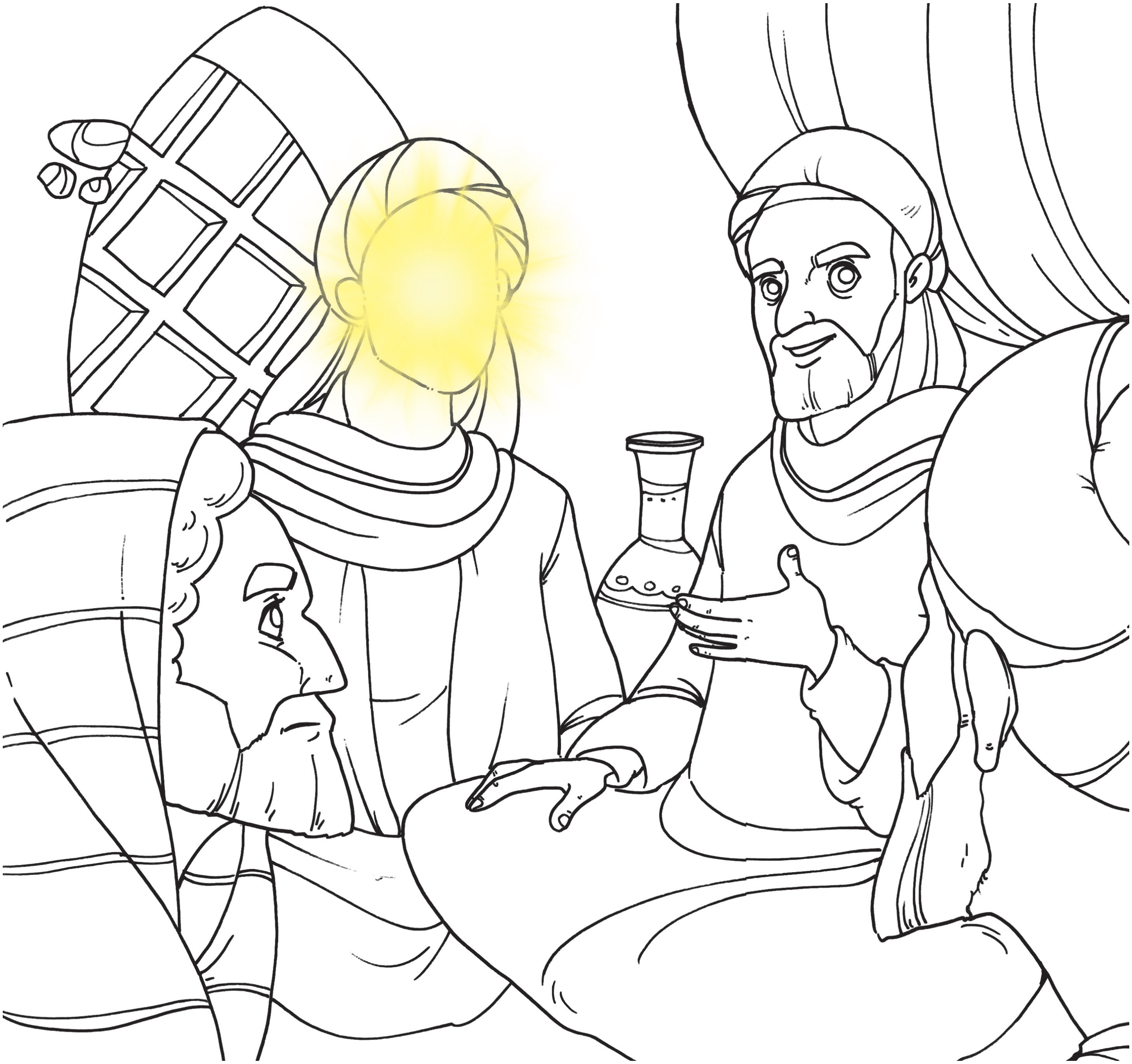
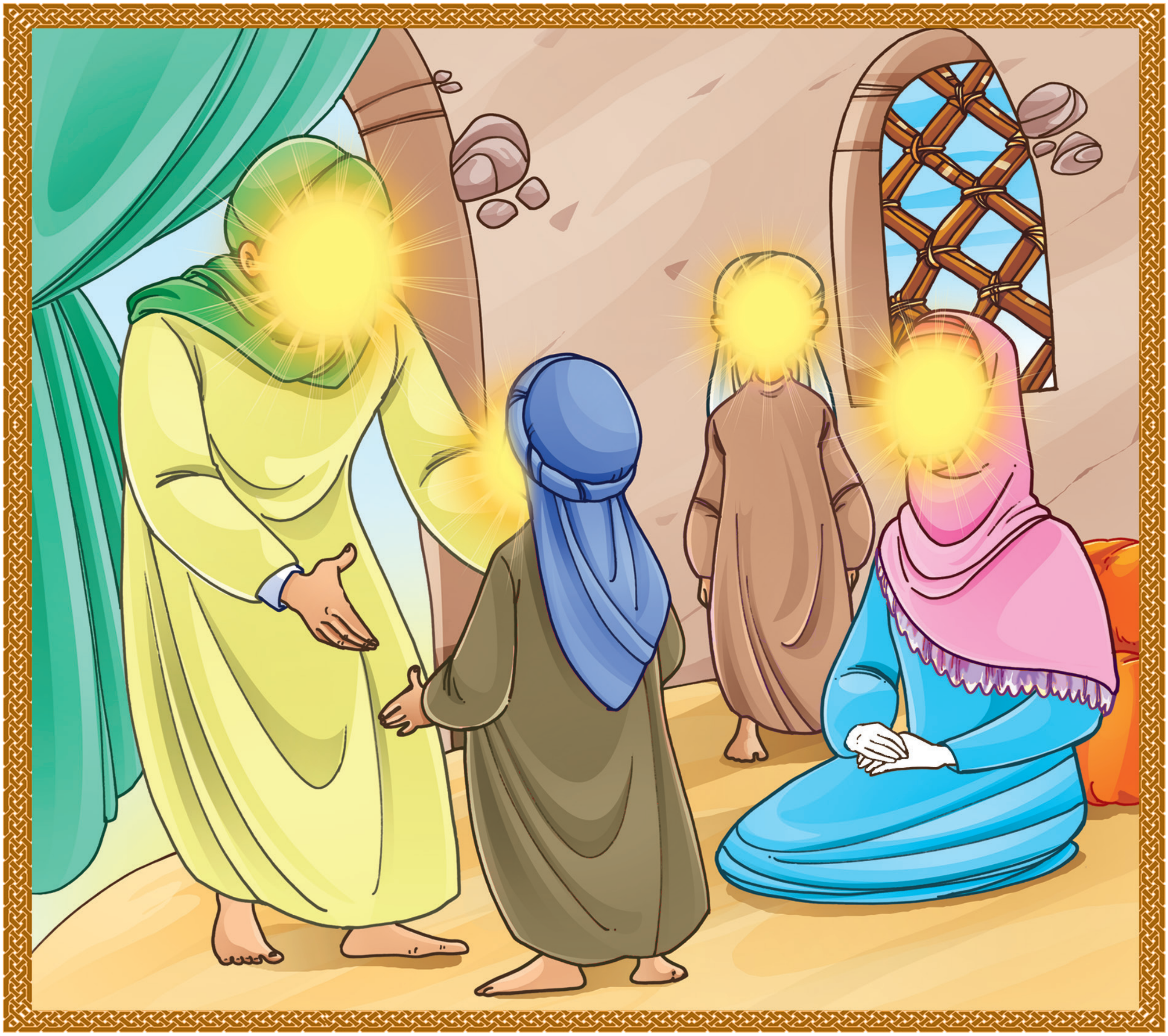


Lesson 18 - Importance of Going to the Masjid



وَ ارْكَعُوا مَعَ الرَّاكِعِينَ

Bow down along with those who bow (in prayer).

Sūrah al-Baqarah, Verse 43

It was almost prayer time, and Imām Ḥasan (ʿa) was getting ready to go to the masjid. He loved to go to the masjid. Even though he was only seven years old, he would stay after prayer and listen to the Prophet's speeches with all his heart and mind; he would absorb everything he heard and memorize all of the new verses from the Qurʾān. After the speech, he would run back home and tell his mother everything he learned!

When he would explain, Sayyidah Fāṭimah (ʿa) would give him all her attention and listen with great interest and joy. When her husband, Imām ʿAlī (ʿa), would come home, he was always surprised that Sayyidah Fāṭimah (ʿa) knew all about what the Prophet (ṣ) had said in his speeches.

“How do you know all of that?” he asked her one night. She explained that their son would come back from the masjid and tell her everything he learned. Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) was very happy to hear this, and they both felt proud of their son.

The next day, Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) came home earlier than usual so that he could also hear what Imām Ḥasan was going to say. He decided to hide behind the curtain and wait, so he could hear him with his own ears. But when Imām Ḥasan (ʿa) came, he did not explain what he had learned at the masjid. He just stood there, speechless.

His mother was both surprised and worried. “My dear Ḥasan,” she said gently. “What's the matter?”

He replied, “I'm at a loss for words because I feel like there is someone more knowledgeable than me in the room.”

When Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) heard this, he came out from his hiding place, took his son into his arms, and proudly kissed him. Imām Ḥasan (ʿa) now understood why he was tongue-tied! He knew that Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) was more fit to explain the speech from the masjid.

Biḥār al-Anwār, Vol.4

عَلَيْكُمْ بِإِتْيَانِ الْمَسَاجِدِ فَإِنَّهَا بُيُوتُ اللهِ فِي الْأَرْضِ

Imām Jaʿfar aṣ-Ṣādiq (ʿa):
Be sure to go to the masjid on a regular basis, for it is the house of Allah on Earth.

Muntakhab Mīzān al-Ḥikmah, 266

Lesson 18: Importance of Going to the Masjid

Objective: Students will learn about the importance of going to the masjid.

During the month of Ramaḍān, one of the main activities we do is gather together with our community to open our fast. This creates a sense of community and strengthens our bonds with each other. The common place where people meet is the masjid. It is highly recommended to go to the masjid, and we can see this in the āyah of the Qurʾān, where it says "bow down along with those who bow down (in prayer)."[1] From this, we can see that meeting with our fellow brothers and sisters in faith and praying with them is beneficial for us individually and as a whole.

Another benefit of going to the masjid is increasing our knowledge. Earlier, we read a story about Imām Ḥasan (ʿa) from when he was a child. After hearing the Noble Prophet's (ṣ) speech at the masjid, he would go home and tell his mother Sayyidah Fāṭimah (ʿa) everything he learned that day. From this, we can see how important it is to share any knowledge we learn from attending programs at the masjid. Discussing these topics with our family helps us understand what was taught in the speeches and spread the knowledge to others. Today, we are going to do a craft that helps create the sense of community within our homes, especially during these times when we may not be able to meet with each other like we'd want to.

Suggested Ages: 5+

Time: 40 minutes

Materials:
- Construction Paper
- Brown paper bag
- Scissors
- Glue
- Markers

Procedure:
1. Draw and cut out a dome, minaret, and door from the construction paper, if you wish to color the paper bag.
2. Glue the minaret to the top of the paper bag.
3. Glue the door to the front of the paper bag.
4. Glue the dome to the top of the bag to create and finish the mosque.

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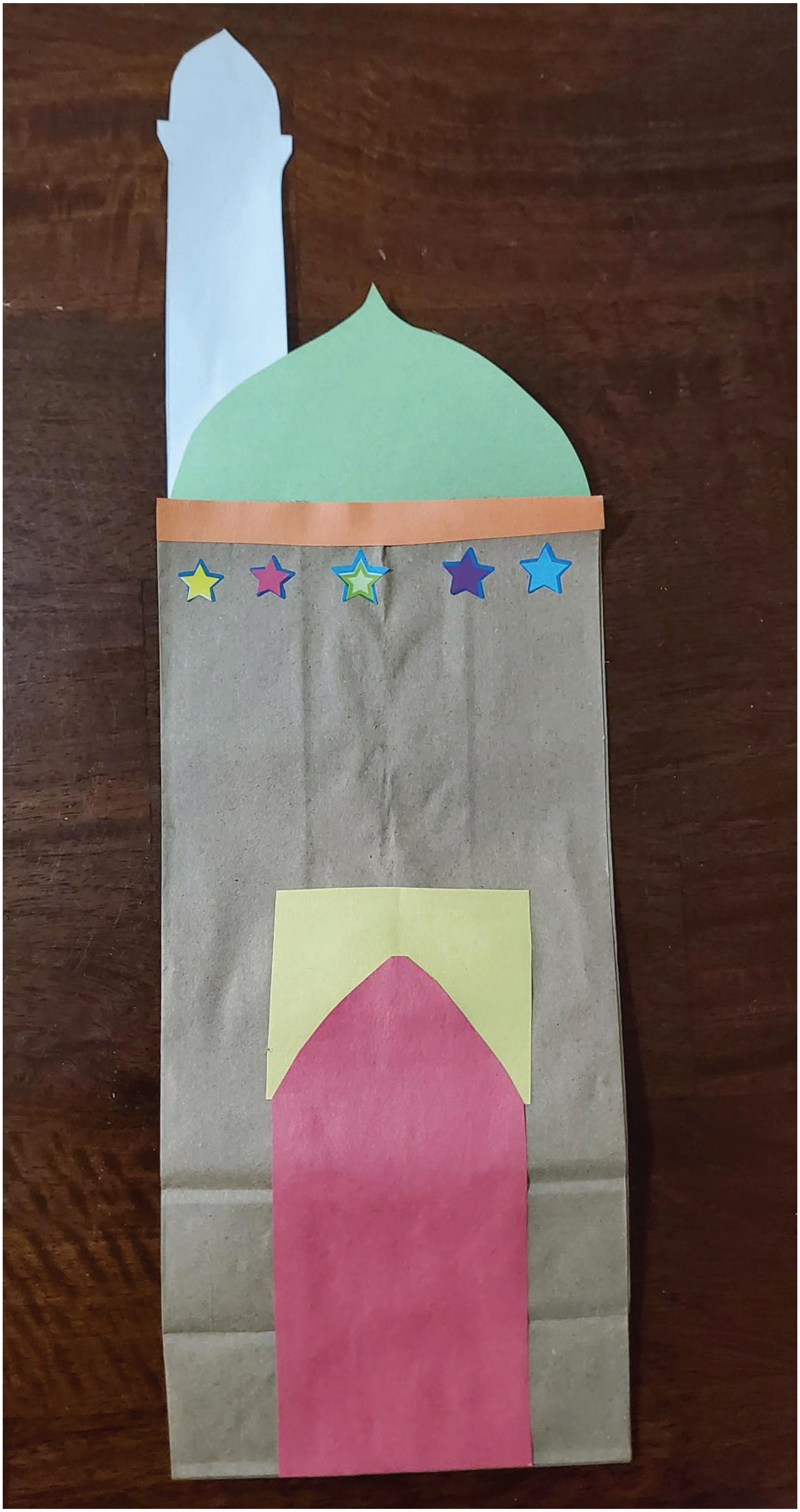
[1] Sūrah al-Baqarah, Verse 43



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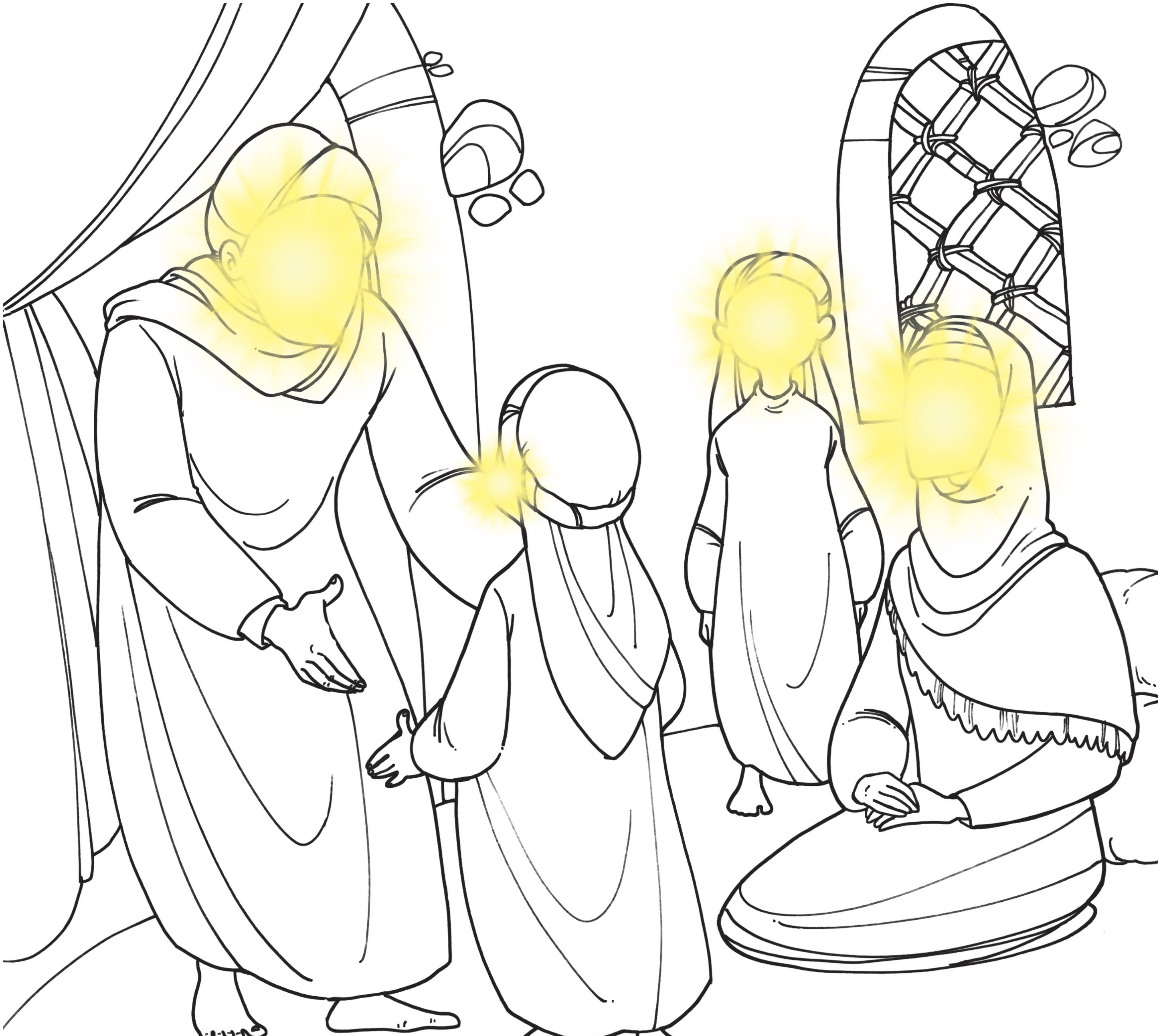
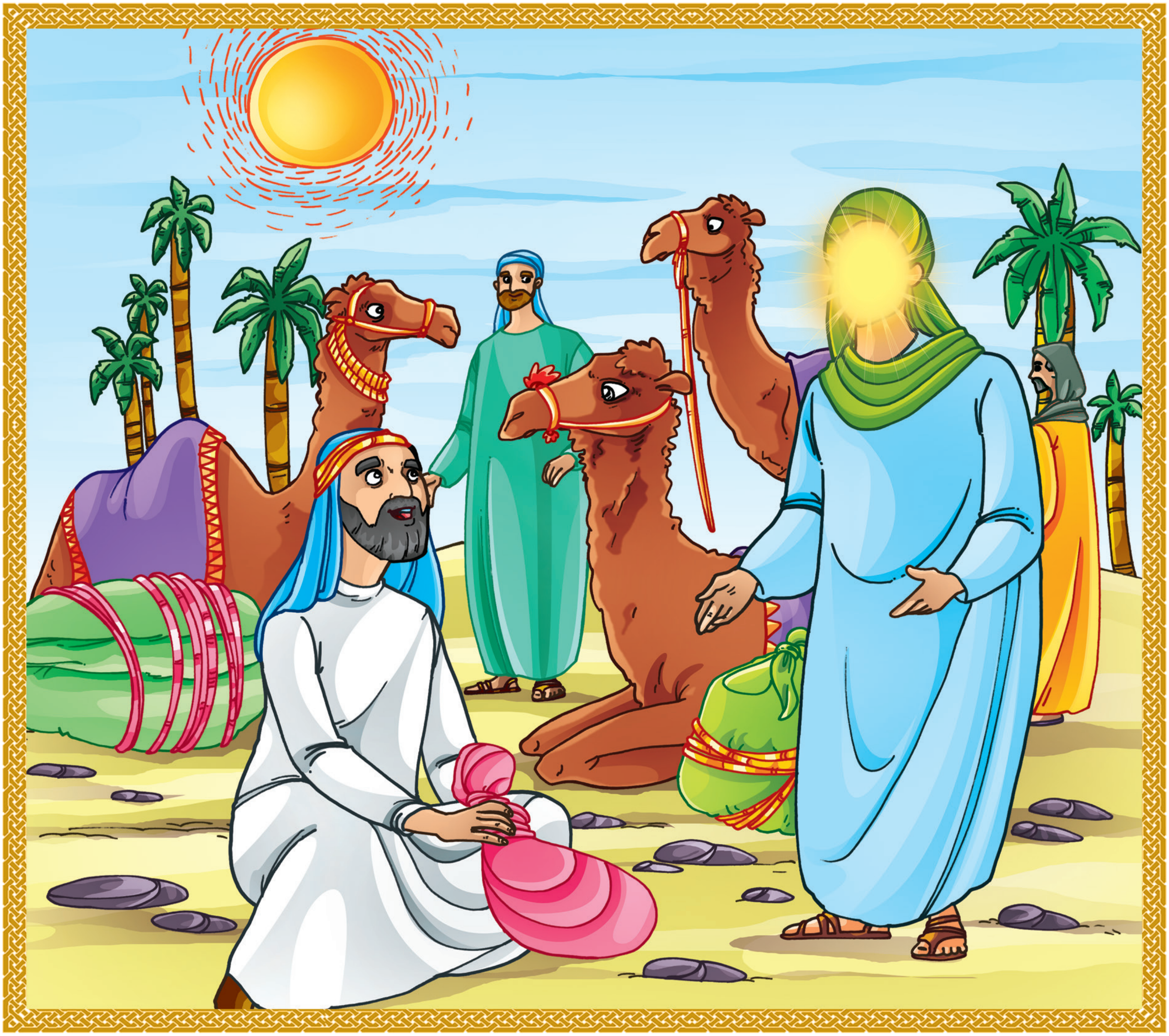


Lesson 19 - Importance of Loving & Following the Ahlul Bayt (ʿa)



إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُحِبُّونَ اللهَ فَاتَّبِعُونِي يُحْبِبْكُمُ اللهُ

If you love Allah, then follow me (the Prophet),
and Allah will love you.

Sūrah Āl-ʿImrān, Verse 31

One hot summer day, the Prophet (ṣ) was traveling outside of Medina with a group of friends. Halfway through their journey, the Prophet (ṣ) noticed that someone was missing from the group. “Where is Abū Dhar?” he asked. After looking back, they realized he was gone and decided to wait for him to catch up.

Abū Dhar had fallen behind the group because his camel was too hot and tired to carry him. “We need to find water,” said Abū Dhar to his camel. After searching for a while, he found a small stream of pure, cold water. He bent down and took a handful of water. But after taking a small sip, he dropped the water from his hands and filled his water-pouch instead.

Meanwhile, the rest of the group was still on the lookout. It had been three days since they last saw Abū Dhar. Just as they started to get very worried, one man said excitedly, “Look over there!” They could see someone walking toward them. The other men squinted their eyes to get a better view. “It's him!” someone called out.

Abū Dhar was dragging himself; he was so thirsty that he was losing his balance, about to faint. Seeing that Abū Dhar was exhausted, the Prophet (ṣ) rushed toward him. The Prophet (ṣ) noticed that Abū Dhar had a water pouch with him. “How come you have water with you, but you're still thirsty?” he asked.

Abū Dhar explained how he had found a stream of water. “But after taking a sip of refreshing water,” said Abū Dhar, “I just couldn't drink more without first sharing some with my beloved Prophet.”

The Prophet (ṣ) looked at him with loving eyes and said, “May Allah have mercy on you!”

Biḥār al-Anwār, Vol. 21, P. 21

مَنْ أَحَبَّنَا فَهُوَ مَعَنَا فِي الْجَنَّةِ

Imām ʿAlī (ʿa):
Whoever truly loves us (the Ahl al-Bayt) will be with us in Heaven.

Biḥār al-Anwār, Vol. 10, P. 107

Lesson 19: Importance of Loving & Following the Ahlul Bayt (ʿa)

Objective: Students will learn about the importance of loving and following the Ahlul Bayt (ʿa).

For the past few lessons, we have discussed the importance of different acts of worship, and how it is food for our souls. In addition to praying and reciting Qurʾān, another very important part of our spiritual health is loving and following the Ahlul Bayt (ʿa). This means to not only admire and respect them, but to also follow their teachings. When we do this, we get closer to Allah, and as stated in the ayah, Allah will love us for it.

In the story, Abū Dharr, a companion of Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ), did not take a sip of the refreshing water until he shared some with the Noble Prophet (ṣ), even though he was very thirsty. What does that show us? It shows that the love and consideration Abū Dharr had for the Noble Prophet (ṣ) was such that he was thinking about the Noble Prophet (ṣ) before himself. This is the kind of feeling we should have for the Ahl al-Bayt. Before doing anything, we should think, is this going to make them happy or disappointed? We should always keep them in mind, and follow their teachings and advice. Today, we are going to make a craft that will help us always remember the Ahlul Bayt (ʿa).

Suggested Ages: 5+

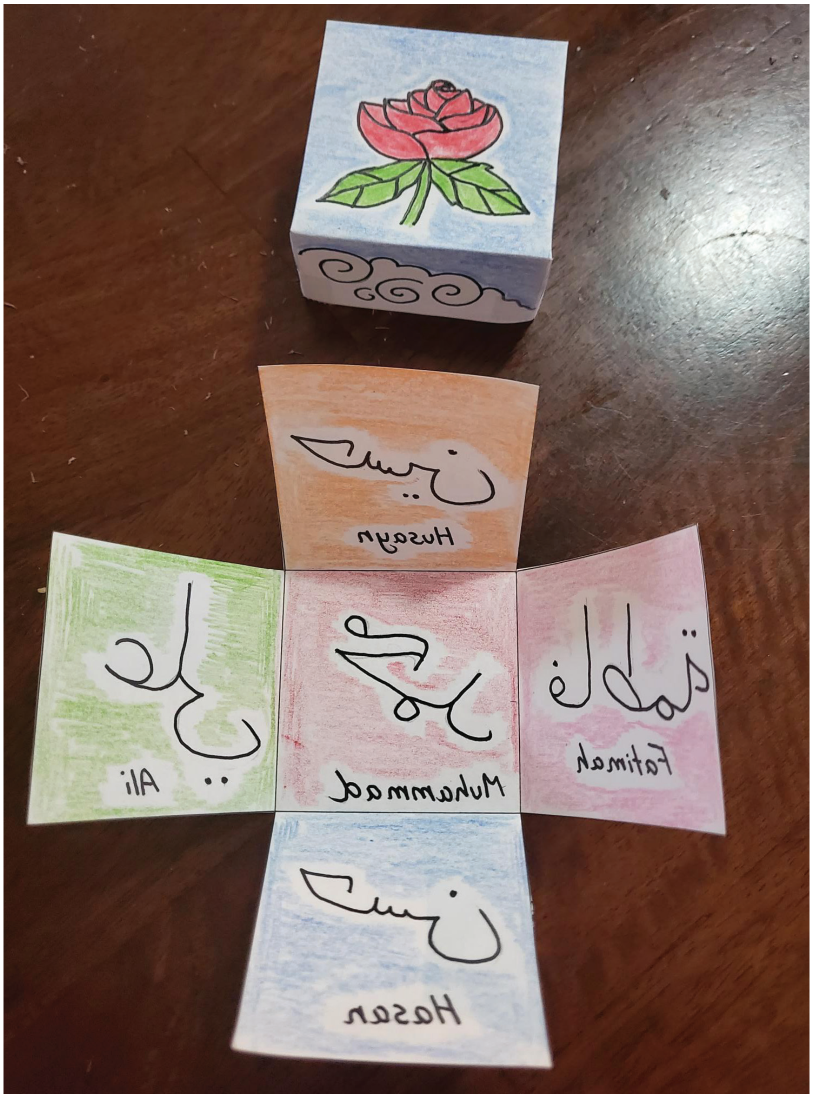
Time: 40 minutes

Materials:

- Craft box template
- Craft box lid template
- Scissors
- Glue
- Markers

Procedure:

1. Using the template, color and decorate each of the 5 inside squares.
2. Write the names of the Ahlul Bayt (ʿa) in each square (1 name per square).
3. Color and decorate the lid template as well as the outside of the box template.
4. Cut out both the craft box and lid template.
5. Starting with the square template, fold and cut according to what it says to create the lid. Then fold in and glue in place.
6. Create the box by folding each of the folds.
7. Place the lid on top of the box to keep it in place. Everytime you take the lid off, it should unfold and show the names of the Ahlul Bayt (ʿa).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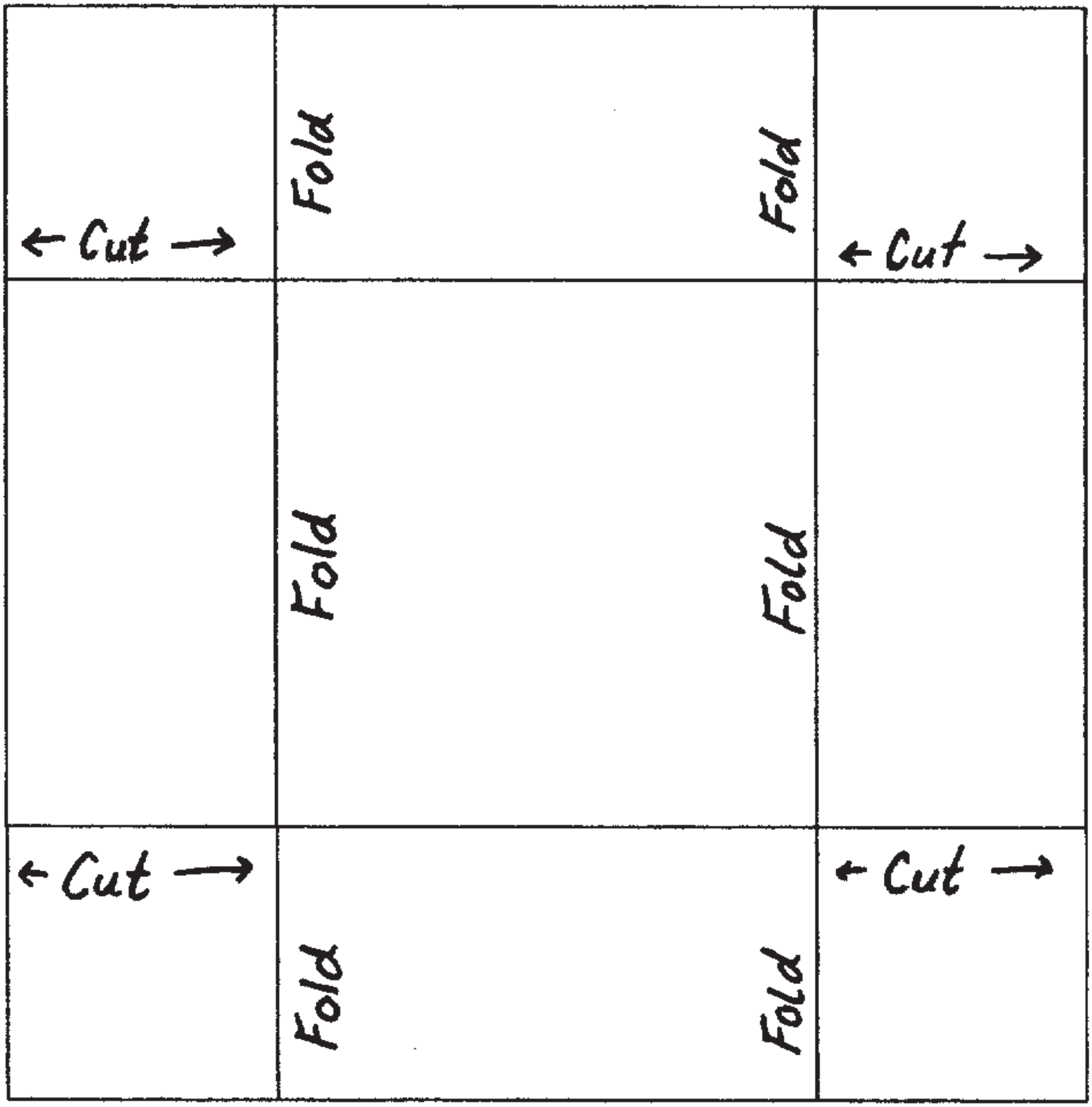
Husayn
علي
Ali
محمد
Muhammad
فاطمة
Fatimah
حسن
Hasan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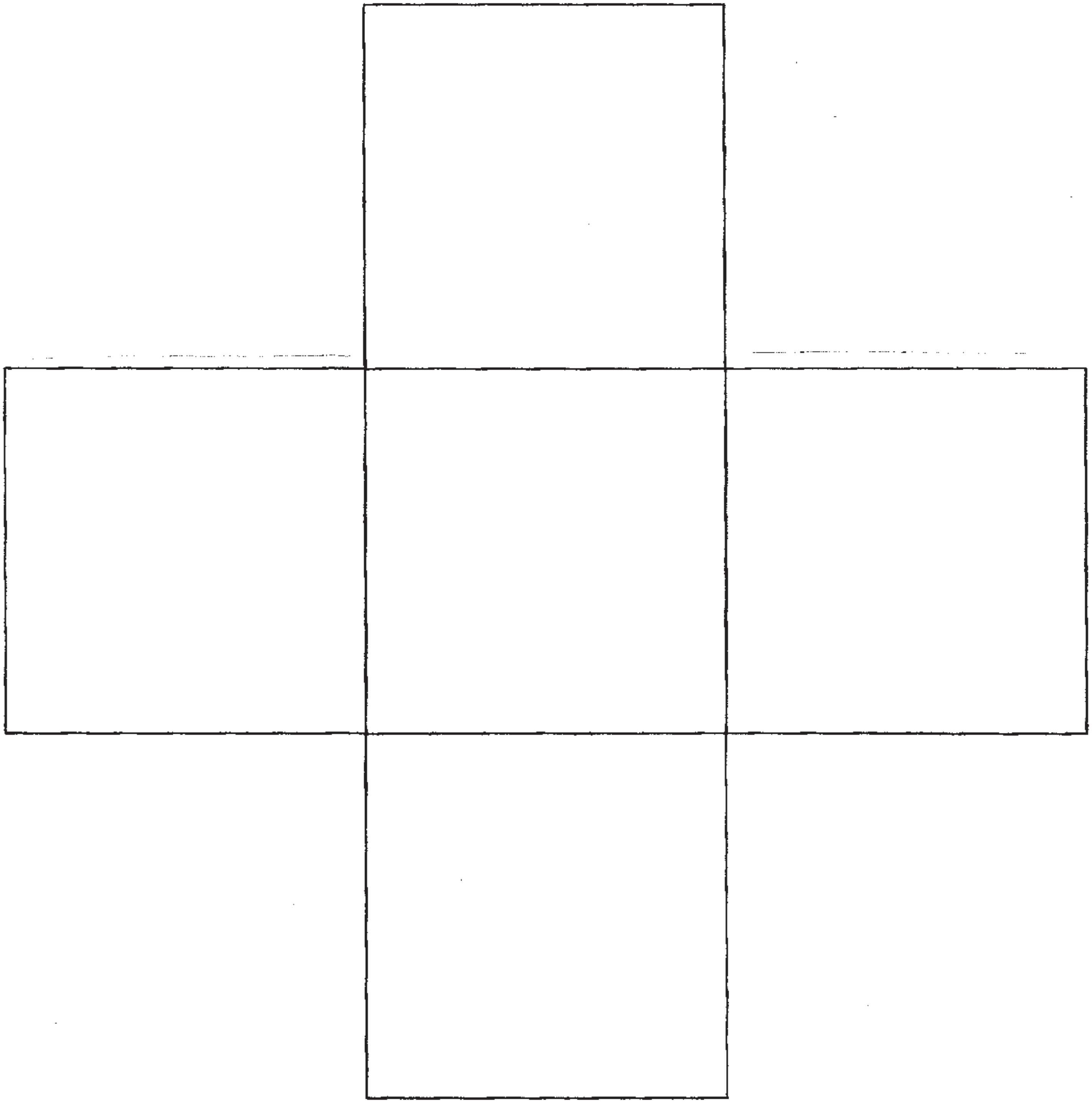

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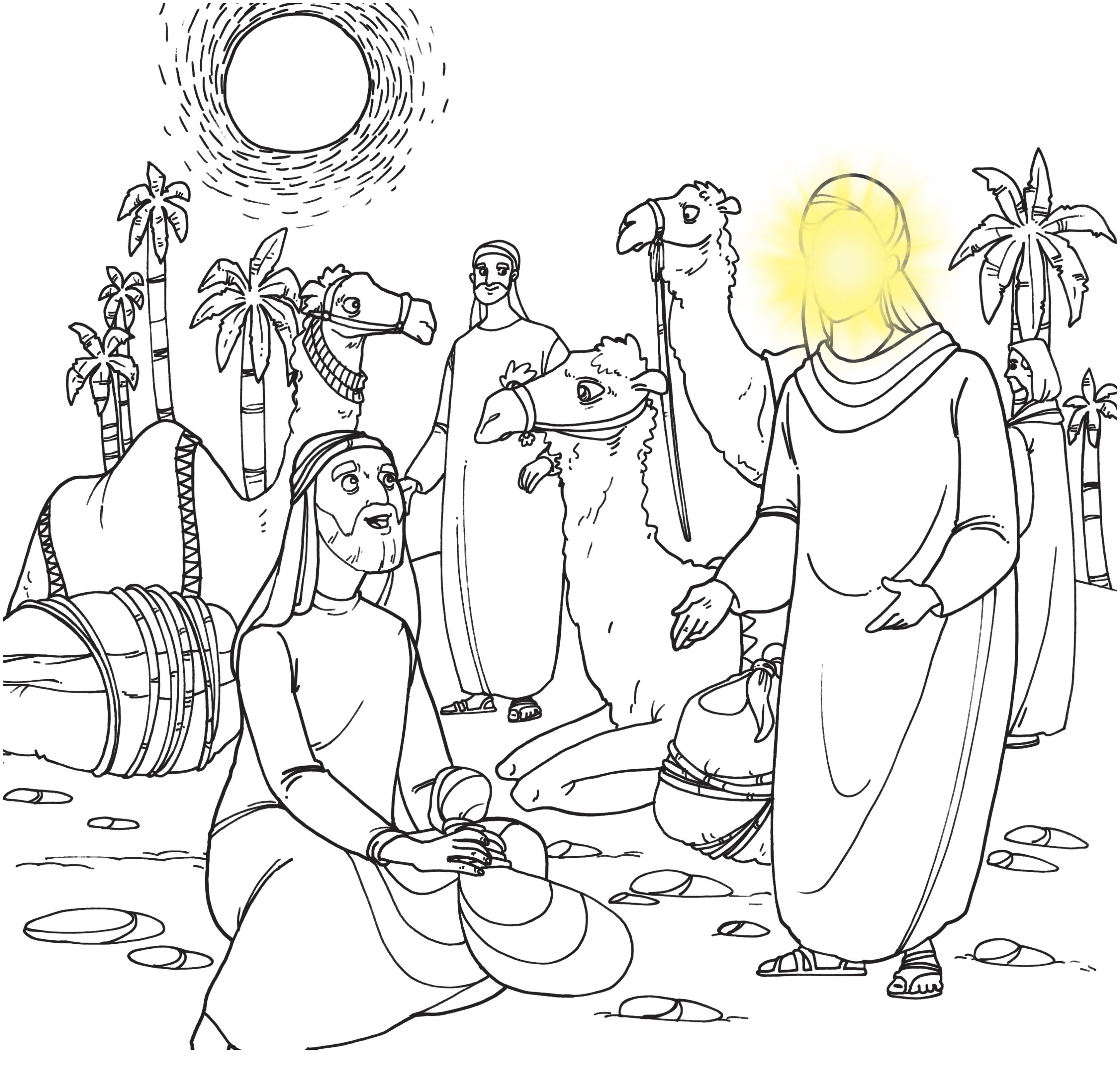
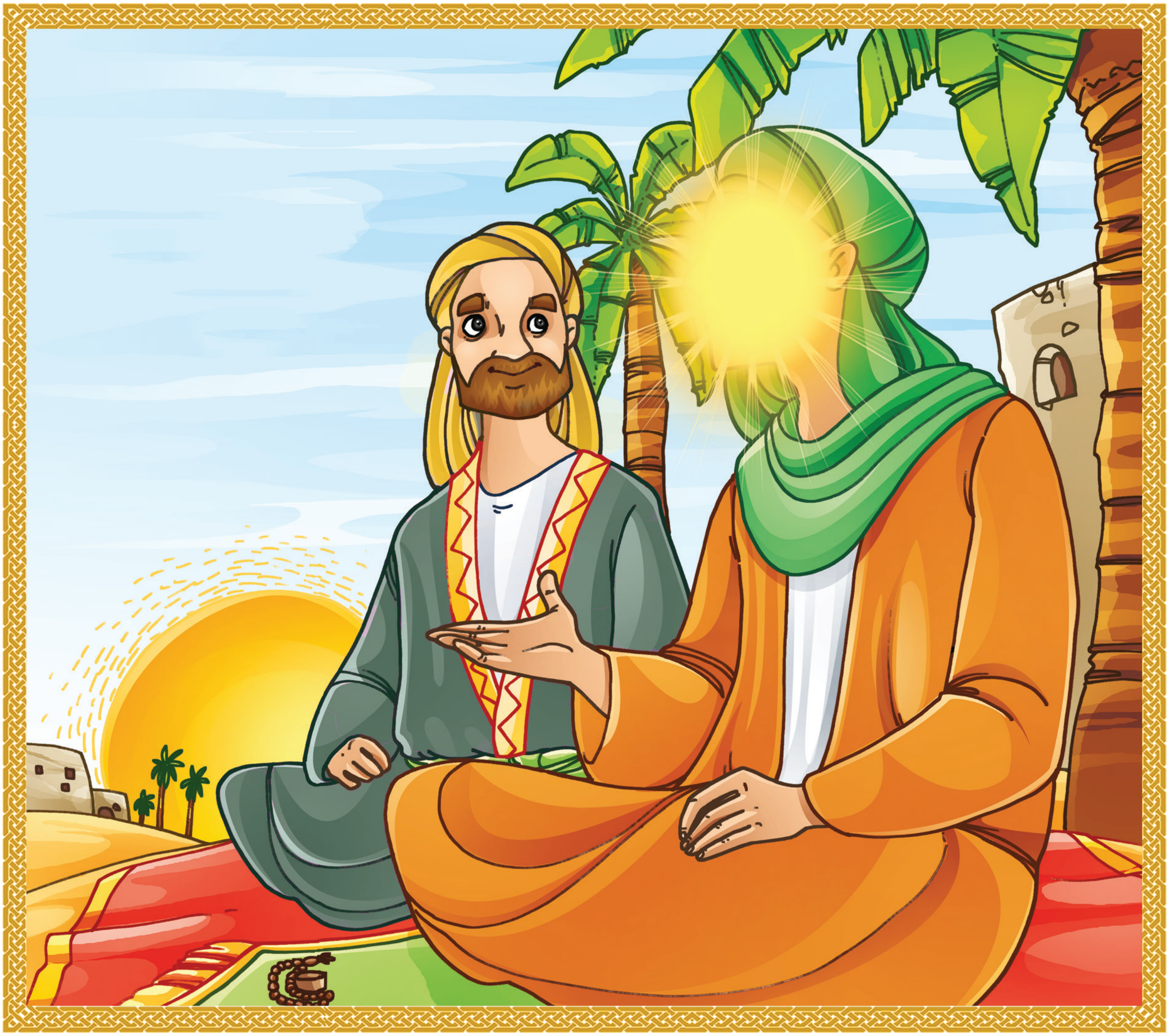


Lesson 20 - Importance of Angels & Reward



مَّا يَلْفِظُ مِن قَوْلٍ إِلَّا لَدَيْهِ رَقِيبٌ عَتِيدٌ

Not even a single word is spoken without there
being [an angel] watching over, ready (to write).

Sūrah Qāf, Verse 31

One day as the Prophet (ṣ) was looking up at the clear blue sky, he smiled. A man who was sitting next to him noticed this and wondered what the Prophet (ṣ) was smiling about. I don't see anything; there's nothing in the sky, he thought.

"Why are you smiling?" he asked the Prophet (ṣ) after clearing his throat.

The Prophet (ṣ) turned to him and said, "I saw two angels in the sky. They came down to the earth to reward a man for being a good worshiper. But since they did not find him in his usual spot, they knew that he was sick. So, when they went back up to the sky to tell Allah, Allah told them to record good deeds for the sick man on each day that he was sick."

Allah knew that the sick man had good intentions. He also knew that if he had not been sick, he would have made it to the masjid, so He rewarded him even though he was absent from the masjid. Allah is so kind that He always tries to find reasons to reward us, even if we don’t deserve it.

Biḥār al-Anwār, Vol. 1

قَدْ وَكَّلَ بِذَالِكَ حَفَظَةً لَا يُسْقِطُونَ حَقًّا

Imām ʿAlī (ʿa):

Surely, Allah sent angels to record all of our deeds so that nothing goes unreported.

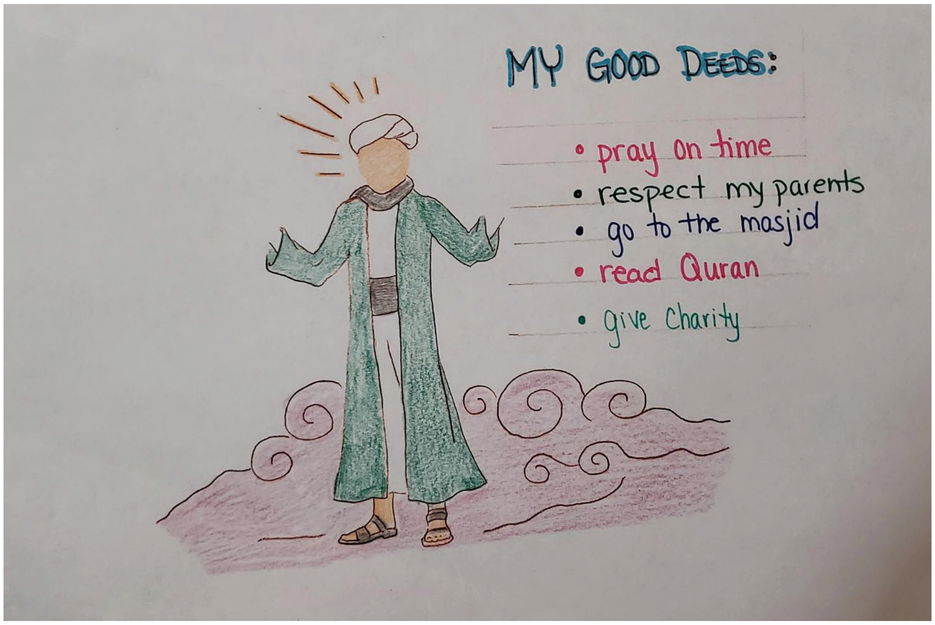
Nahj ul-Balāghah, Sermon #182

Lesson 20: Importance of Angels & Reward

Objective: Students will learn about who records our deeds and the reward of doing good deeds.

As we discussed in a previous lesson, Allah gives us so many opportunities to gain thawāb. This is because Allah wants us to succeed and get closer to Him. So when we count up our good deeds, we aren't doing it to brag or think we are ahead. It is because getting rewarded for good deeds motivates us to stay on the right path and avoid doing bad deeds. So who keeps track of all our good deeds?

Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) has said, "Allah sent angels to record all of our deeds so that nothing goes unreported." This means that everything we do is written down. Why is this something Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) wanted us to know? Well, when we know that someone is keeping a record of all of our actions, we will be more mindful of what we do. We will make sure that we do good deeds and don't make any poor choices. Today, we are going to do an activity that will remind us of the angel writing down our deeds.



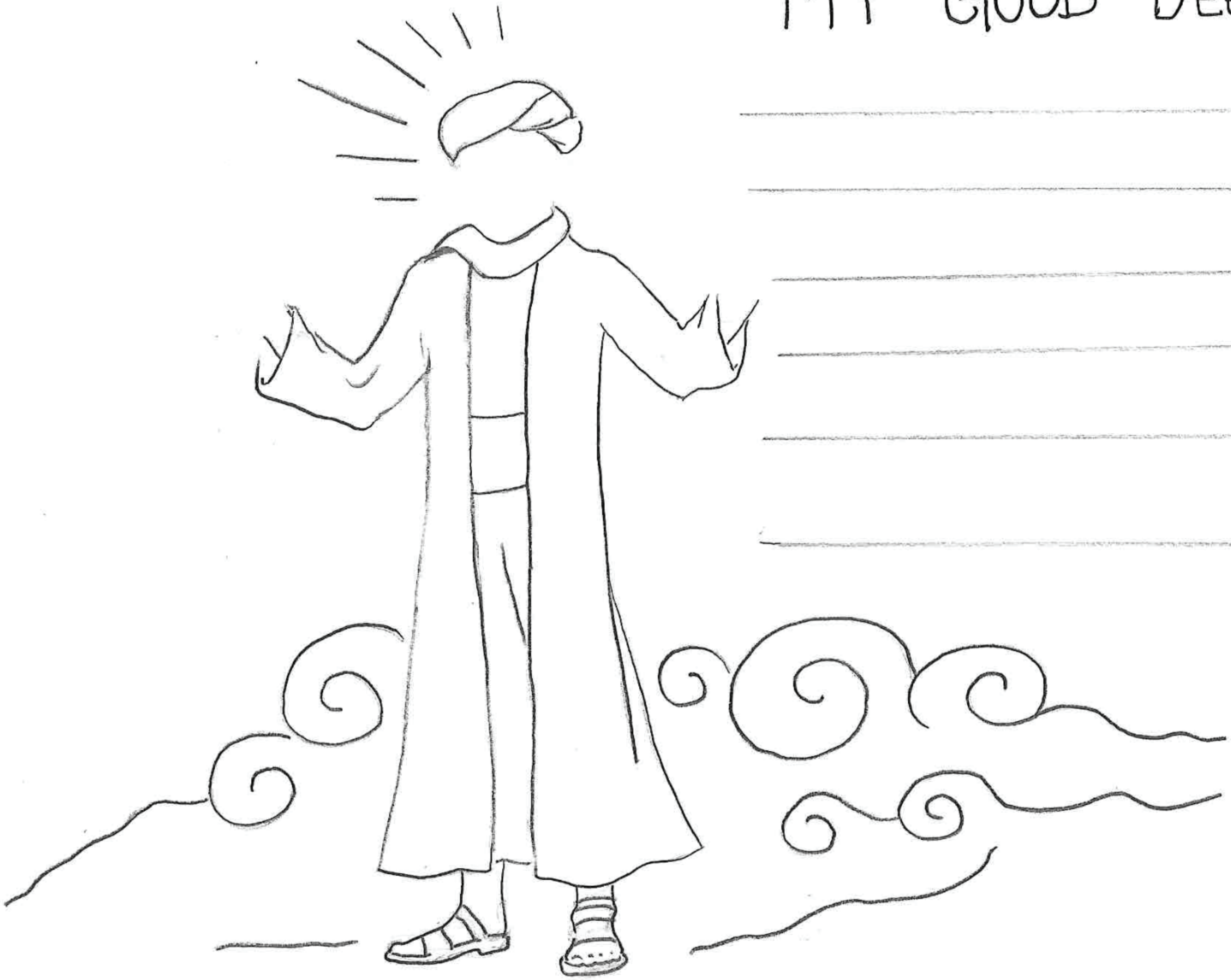
Suggested Ages: 5+

Time: 40 minutes

Materials:
- Angel template
- Colored pencils
- Markers

Procedure:
1. Using the angel template write the good deeds that you think/plan to do for the week under the title "My Good Deeds."
2. Color the template.

MY GOOD DEEDS:



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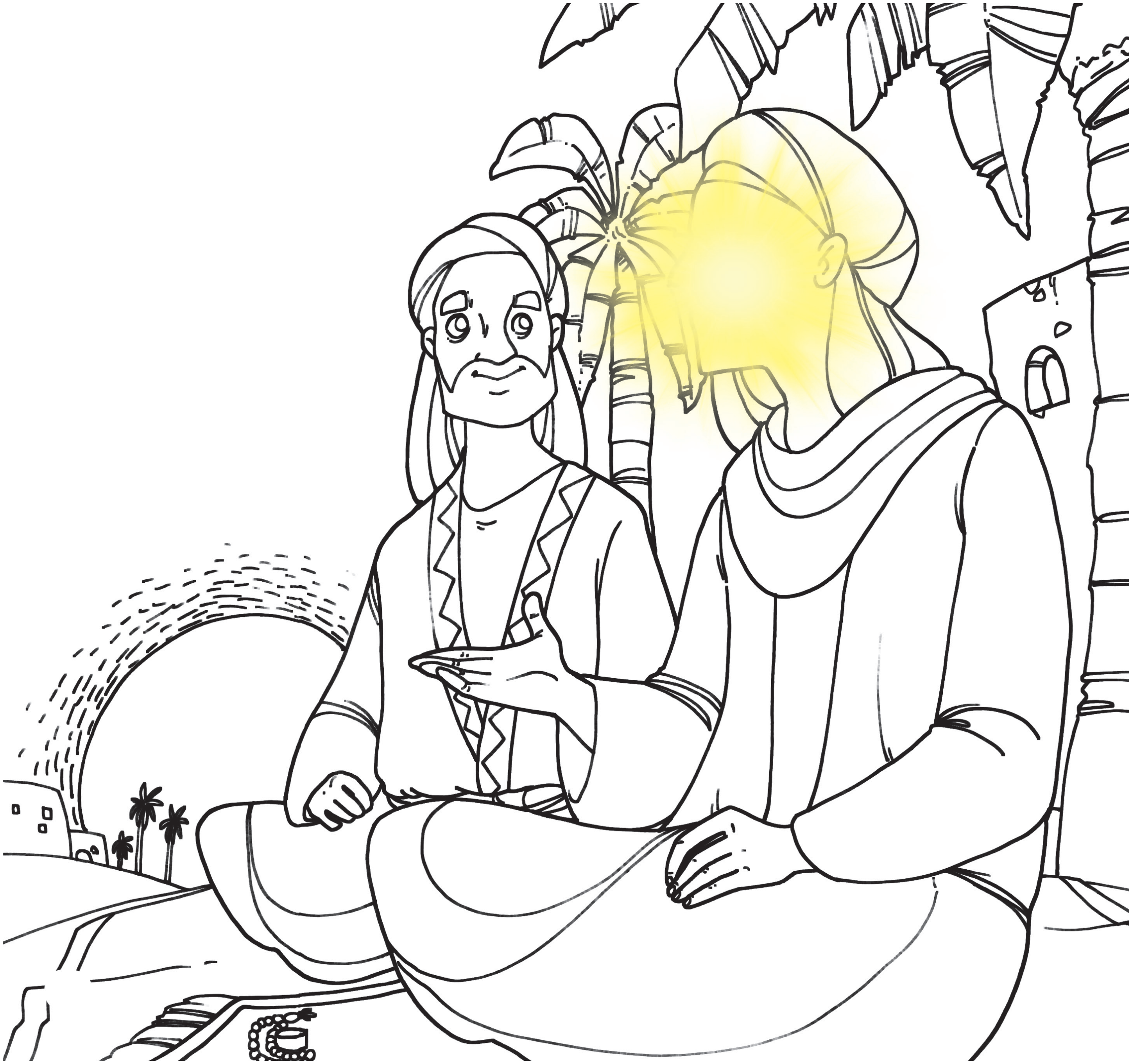

MEMORIZATION SŪRAHS

Imām aṣ-Ṣādiq (ʿa): One who memorizes the Qurʾān and acts upon it will be with the noble and righteous angels and Prophets.

Review sūrahs you have memorized until now, and memorize new sūrahs.

Sūrah aṭ-Ṭāriq (86)

سُورَةُ الطَّارِقِ

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

وَٱلسَّمَآءِ وَٱلطَّارِقِ (١) وَمَآ أَدۡرَىٰكَ مَا ٱلطَّارِقُ (٢) ٱلنَّجۡمُ ٱلثَّاقِبُ
(٣) إِن كُلُّ نَفۡسٖ لَّمَّا عَلَيۡهَا حَافِظٞ (٤) فَلۡيَنظُرِ ٱلۡإِنسَٰنُ مِمَّ خُلِقَ (٥)
خُلِقَ مِن مَّآءٖ دَافِقٖ (٦) يَخۡرُجُ مِنۢ بَيۡنِ ٱلصُّلۡبِ وَٱلتَّرَآئِبِ (٧) إِنَّهُۥ عَلَىٰ
رَجۡعِهِۦ لَقَادِرٞ (٨) يَوۡمَ تُبۡلَى ٱلسَّرَآئِرُ (٩) فَمَا لَهُۥ مِن قُوَّةٖ وَلَا نَاصِرٖ
(١٠) وَٱلسَّمَآءِ ذَاتِ ٱلرَّجۡعِ (١١) وَٱلۡأَرۡضِ ذَاتِ ٱلصَّدۡعِ (١٢) إِنَّهُۥ
لَقَوۡلٞ فَصۡلٞ (١٣) وَمَا هُوَ بِٱلۡهَزۡلِ (١٤) إِنَّهُمۡ يَكِيدُونَ كَيۡدٗا (١٥)
وَأَكِيدُ كَيۡدٗا (١٦) فَمَهِّلِ ٱلۡكَٰفِرِينَ أَمۡهِلۡهُمۡ رُوَيۡدَۢا (١٧)

Sūrah aṭ-Ṭāriq (86)

Sūrah aṭ-Ṭāriq

In the Name of Allah, the All-Beneficent, the All-Merciful

1. [I swear] by the Heaven and by the nightly visitor.
2. And what will show you what is the nightly visitor?
3. It is the brilliant star:
4. there is a guard over every soul.
5. So let man consider from what he was created.
6. He was created from an effusing fluid,
7. which issues from between the loins and the breast-bones.
8. Indeed ,He is able to bring him back [after death],
9. on the day when the secrets are examined,
10. and he shall have neither power nor helper.
11. By the resurgent Heaven,
12. and by the furrowed earth:
13. it is indeed a conclusive discourse,
14. and not a jest.
15. Indeed, they are devising a stratagem,
16. and I [too] am devising a plan.
17. So respite the faithless; give them a gentle respite.

Sūrah al-Aʿlā (87)

سُورَةُ الأَعْلَى

بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

سَبِّحِ ٱسْمَ رَبِّكَ ٱلْأَعْلَى (١) ٱلَّذِى خَلَقَ فَسَوَّىٰ (٢) وَٱلَّذِى قَدَّرَ فَهَدَىٰ
(٣) وَٱلَّذِىٓ أَخْرَجَ ٱلْمَرْعَىٰ (٤) فَجَعَلَهُۥ غُثَآءً أَحْوَىٰ (٥) سَنُقْرِئُكَ
فَلَا تَنسَىٰٓ (٦) إِلَّا مَا شَآءَ ٱللَّهُ ۚ إِنَّهُۥ يَعْلَمُ ٱلْجَهْرَ وَمَا يَخْفَىٰ (٧) وَنُيَسِّرُكَ
لِلْيُسْرَىٰ (٨) فَذَكِّرْ إِن نَّفَعَتِ ٱلذِّكْرَىٰ (٩) سَيَذَّكَّرُ مَن يَخْشَىٰ (١٠)
وَيَتَجَنَّبُهَا ٱلْأَشْقَى (١١) ٱلَّذِى يَصْلَى ٱلنَّارَ ٱلْكُبْرَىٰ (١٢) ثُمَّ لَا يَمُوتُ
فِيهَا وَلَا يَحْيَىٰ (١٣) قَدْ أَفْلَحَ مَن تَزَكَّىٰ (١٤) وَذَكَرَ ٱسْمَ رَبِّهِۦ فَصَلَّىٰ (١٥)
بَلْ تُؤْثِرُونَ ٱلْحَيَوٰةَ ٱلدُّنْيَا (١٦) وَٱلْءَاخِرَةُ خَيْرٌ وَأَبْقَىٰٓ (١٧) إِنَّ
هَٰذَا لَفِى ٱلصُّحُفِ ٱلْأُولَىٰ (١٨) صُحُفِ إِبْرَٰهِيمَ وَمُوسَىٰ (١٩)

Sūrah al-Aʿlā (87)

Sūrah al-Aʿlā

In the Name of Allah, the All-Beneficent, the All-Merciful

1. Glorify the Name of your Lord, the Exalted,
2. who created and proportioned,
3. who determined and guided,
4. who brought forth the pasture
5. and then turned it into a black scum.
6. We shall have you recite [the Quran], then you will not forget [any of it]
7. except what Allah may wish. Indeed, He knows the open and what is hidden.
8. And We shall ease you into facility.
9. So admonish, for admonition is indeed beneficial:
10. he who fears [God] will take admonition,
11. and the most wretched will shun it
12. –he who will enter the Great Fire,
13. then he will neither live in it, nor die.
14. ‘Felicitous is he who purifies himself,
15. celebrates the Name of his Lord, and prays.
16. But you prefer the life of this world,
17. while the Hereafter is better and more lasting.’
18. This is indeed in the former scriptures,
19. the scriptures of Abraham and Moses.

Sūrah ash-Shams (91)

سُورَةُ الشَّمۡسِ

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

وَٱلشَّمۡسِ وَضُحَىٰهَا ① وَٱلۡقَمَرِ إِذَا تَلَىٰهَا ② وَٱلنَّهَارِ إِذَا جَلَّىٰهَا
③ وَٱلَّيۡلِ إِذَا يَغۡشَىٰهَا ④ وَٱلسَّمَآءِ وَمَا بَنَىٰهَا ⑤ وَٱلۡأَرۡضِ
وَمَا طَحَىٰهَا ⑥ وَنَفۡسٖ وَمَا سَوَّىٰهَا ⑦ فَأَلۡهَمَهَا فُجُورَهَا
وَتَقۡوَىٰهَا ⑧ قَدۡ أَفۡلَحَ مَن زَكَّىٰهَا ⑨ وَقَدۡ خَابَ مَن دَسَّىٰهَا
⑩ كَذَّبَتۡ ثَمُودُ بِطَغۡوَىٰهَآ ⑪ إِذِ ٱنۢبَعَثَ أَشۡقَىٰهَا ⑫ فَقَالَ لَهُمۡ
رَسُولُ ٱللَّهِ نَاقَةَ ٱللَّهِ وَسُقۡيَٰهَا ⑬ فَكَذَّبُوهُ فَعَقَرُوهَا فَدَمۡدَمَ
عَلَيۡهِمۡ رَبُّهُم بِذَنۢبِهِمۡ فَسَوَّىٰهَا ⑭ وَلَا يَخَافُ عُقۡبَٰهَا ⑮

Sūrah ash-Shams (91)

Sūrah ash-Shams

In the Name of Allah, the All-Beneficent, the All-Merciful

1. By the sun and her forenūn splendor,
2. by the moon when he follows her,
3. by the day when it reveals her,
4. by the night when it covers her,
5. by the sky and He who built it,
6. by the earth and He who spread it,
7. by the soul and He who fashioned it,
8. and inspired it with [discernment between] its virtues and vices:
9. one who purifies it is felicitous,
10. and one who betrays it fails.
11. The [people of] Thamūd denied [Allah's signs] out of their rebellion,
12. when the most wretched of them rose up.
13. The messenger of Allah had told them, "This is Allah's she-camel, so let her drink!"
14. But they impugned him and hamstrung her. So their Lord took them unaware by night because of their sin, and levelled it.
15. And He does not fear its outcome.

Sūrah al-Layl (92)

سُورَةُ ٱللَّيۡلِ

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

وَٱلَّيۡلِ إِذَا يَغۡشَىٰ ① وَٱلنَّهَارِ إِذَا تَجَلَّىٰ ② وَمَا خَلَقَ ٱلذَّكَرَ وَٱلۡأُنثَىٰٓ ③
إِنَّ سَعۡيَكُمۡ لَشَتَّىٰ ④ فَأَمَّا مَنۡ أَعۡطَىٰ وَٱتَّقَىٰ ⑤ وَصَدَّقَ بِٱلۡحُسۡنَىٰ ⑥
فَسَنُيَسِّرُهُۥ لِلۡيُسۡرَىٰ ⑦ وَأَمَّا مَنۢ بَخِلَ وَٱسۡتَغۡنَىٰ ⑧ وَكَذَّبَ بِٱلۡحُسۡنَىٰ ⑨
فَسَنُيَسِّرُهُۥ لِلۡعُسۡرَىٰ ⑩ وَمَا يُغۡنِي عَنۡهُ مَالُهُۥٓ إِذَا تَرَدَّىٰٓ ⑪ إِنَّ عَلَيۡنَا
لَلۡهُدَىٰ ⑫ وَإِنَّ لَنَا لَلۡأٓخِرَةَ وَٱلۡأُولَىٰ ⑬ فَأَنذَرۡتُكُمۡ نَارٗا تَلَظَّىٰ ⑭
لَا يَصۡلَىٰهَآ إِلَّا ٱلۡأَشۡقَى ⑮ ٱلَّذِي كَذَّبَ وَتَوَلَّىٰ ⑯ وَسَيُجَنَّبُهَا
ٱلۡأَتۡقَى ⑰ ٱلَّذِي يُؤۡتِي مَالَهُۥ يَتَزَكَّىٰ ⑱ وَمَا لِأَحَدٍ عِندَهُۥ مِن نِّعۡمَةٖ
تُجۡزَىٰٓ ⑲ إِلَّا ٱبۡتِغَآءَ وَجۡهِ رَبِّهِ ٱلۡأَعۡلَىٰ ⑳ وَلَسَوۡفَ يَرۡضَىٰ ㉑

Sūrah al-Layl (92)

Sūrah aṭ-Ṭāriq

In the Name of Allah, the All-Beneficent, the All-Merciful

1. [I swear] by the night when it envelops,
2. by the day when it brightens,
3. by He who created the male and the female:
4. your endeavors are indeed diverse.
5. As for he who gives and is Godwary
6. and confirms the best promise,
7. We will surely ease him toward facility.
8. But as for he who is stingy and self-complacent,
9. and denies the best promise,
10. We will surely ease him toward hardship.
11. His wealth will not avail him when he perishes.
12. Indeed, guidance rests with Us,
13. and to Us belong the world and the hereafter.
14. So I warn you of a blazing fire,
15. which none shall enter except the most wretched [of persons]—
16. he who impugns [God's prophets] and turns his back
17. The Godwary [person] will be spared of that—
18. he who gives his wealth to purify himself
19. and does not expect any reward from anyone,
20. but seeks only the pleasure of their Lord, the All-Exalted,
21. and, surely, soon they will be well-pleased.

DUʿĀS

Call upon Me, and I will answer you! (40:60)

Learn how to read important duʿās and ziyārāt.

Duʿāʾ al-Ḥujjah

O Allah, [we ask You to] be for Your close guardian (walī), al-Ḥujjah, the son of Ḥasan,	اللّٰهُمَّ كُنْ لِوَلِيِّكَ الْحُجَّةِ ابْنِ الْحَسَنِ
blessings of Allah be upon him and his fathers,	صَلَوَاتُكَ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آبَائِهِ
now and always,	فِي هَذِهِ السَّاعَةِ وَفِي كُلِّ سَاعَةٍ
[Be for him] a guardian, protector, leader, helper, guide, and protector,	وَلِيّاً وَحَافِظاً وَقَائِداً وَنَاصِراً وَدَلِيلاً وَعَيْناً
until You establish him as the leader on Your earth,	حَتَّى تُسْكِنَهُ أَرْضَكَ طَوْعاً
followed by all and for a long lifetime to prosper	وَتُمَتِّعَهُ فِيهَا طَوِيلاً

Simple Duʿāʾ Before & After Eating

The Prophet (ṣ) has said:

When a table is spread, 4,000 angels surround it. When the person who is eating begins with saying “Bismillāh,” the angels say, “May Allah bless you while you eat!”

Then, they say to the Shayṭān, “Leave, O sinful one! You have no authority over them!”

And when they leave the table and say alḥamdulillāh, the angels say, “These are people that Allah has blessed, and they have thanked Allah for the blessing.”

But if they don’t mention the name of Allah, the angels say to Shayṭān, “Come near, O sinful one! Eat with them.” And when they finish, and don’t mention the name of Allah, the angels say, “These are people whom Allah has blessed, but they have forgotten their Lord, the Exalted.”

So, we should begin our meals by saying:

In the name of Allah	بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ

And we should end our meals by saying:

All praise belongs to Allah	اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ

Longer Duʿāʾ Before & After Eating

When a meal was spread before the Noble Prophet (ṣ), he used to say:

You are pure, O Allah! How good is what you grant and test us with!	سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ مَا أَحْسَنَ مَا تَبْتَلِينَا
You are Pure, O Allah! How much you give us!	سُبْحَانَكَ مَا أَكْثَرَ مَا تُعْطِينَا
You are Pure, O Allah! How many times you keep us safe!	سُبْحَانَكَ مَا أَكْثَرَ مَا تُعَافِينَا
O Allah, increase what you give us and the needy believers and Muslims.	اَللَّهُمَّ أَوْسِعْ عَلَيْنَا وَ عَلَى فُقَرَاءِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَ الْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَ الْمُسْلِمَاتِ

Imām aṣ-Ṣādiq (ʿa) has said that when you finish eating, say:

All praise belongs to Allah, the one who feeds and is not fed.	اَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِى يُطْعِمُ وَ لا يُطْعَمُ

Ziyārah After Ṣalāh

O Allah, You are the Kind!	اَللّٰهُمَّ اَنْتَ السَّلامُ
From you is peace and safety! Peace and safety belong to You and come from You!	وَ مِنْكَ السَّلامُ وَ لَكَ السَّلامُ وَ اِلَيْكَ يَعُودُ السَّلامُ
May your Lord, the Lord of Might, be far above what they claim!	سُبْحانَ رَبِّكَ رَبِّ الْعِزَّةِ عَمَّا يَصِفُونَ
Peace be on the Messengers! And praise be to Allah, Lord of the Worlds.	وَ سَلامٌ عَلَى الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعالَمِينَ
Peace be upon you, O Prophet, and the mercy of Allah and His blessings!	اَلسَّلامُ عَلَيْكَ اَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ وَ بَرَكاتُهُ
Peace be upon the Imams, the guides who are guided [by Allah]!	اَلسَّلامُ عَلَى الْأَئِمَّةِ الْهادِينَ الْمَهْدِيِّينَ
Peace be upon all the Prophets of Allah, His Messengers, and His angels!	اَلسَّلامُ عَلى جَمِيعِ اَنْبِياءِ اللّٰهِ وَ رُسُلِهِ وَ مَلائِكَتِهِ

Ziyārah After Ṣalāh (con't)

Peace be upon us and on the righteous servants of Allah!	اَلسَّلامُ عَلَيْنا وَ عَلى عِبادِ اللّٰهِ الصَّالِحِينَ
Peace be on ʿAlī, Fāṭimah, al-Ḥasan, al-Ḥusayn,	اَلسَّلامُ عَلى عَلِيٍّ وَ فاطِمَةَ وَ الْحَسَنِ وَ الْحُسَيْنِ
ʿAlī, Muḥammad, Jaʿfar, Mūsā,	وَعَلِيٍّ وَمُحَمَّدٍ وَ جَعْفَرٍ وَمُوسَىٰ
ʿAlī, Muḥammad, ʿAlī, Ḥasan,	وَعَلِيٍّ وَمُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلِيٍّ وَٱلْحَسَنِ
and [Imām] al-Ḥujjah, the proof, the one who will uprise, the one guided [by Allah]!	وَ الْحُجَّةِ الْقايِمِ الْمَهْدِيِّ
May the blessings of Allah be upon them all.	صَلَواتُ اللّٰهِ عَلَيْهِمْ اَجْمَعِينَ

Duʿāʾ After Ṣalāh #1

I begin with the name of Allah, the All-Kind, the All-Merciful	بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَـٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ
O Allah, send blessings upon Muḥammad and the family of Muḥammad	اَللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
I am content with Allah as my Lord, Islam as my religion,	رَضِيتُ بِاللهِ رَبّاً ، وَبِالإِسْلاَمِ دِيناً
Muḥammad (peace be upon him and his family) as my Prophet, ʿAlī as my Imām,	وَبِمُحَمَّدٍ صَلَّى اللَّـهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ نَبِيّاً وَبِعَلِيٍّ إِمَاماً
and Ḥasan, Ḥusayn, ʿAlī, Muḥammad, Jaʿfar, Mūsā, ʿAlī, Muḥammad, ʿAlī, Ḥasan, and the last Imām as my Imāms, masters, and guides.	وَ بِالْحَسَنِ وَلْحُسَيْنِ وَعَلِيٍّ وَمُحَمَّدٍ وَ جَعْفَرٍ وَمُوسَىٰ وَعَلِيٍّ وَمُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلِيٍّ وَلْحَسَنِ وَ الْخَلَفِ الصَّالِحِ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلاَمُ اَئِمَّةً وَسَادَةً وَقَادَةً
Only them I follow, and from their enemies I stay away.	بِهِمْ اَتَوَلَّى وَمِنْ اَعْدَائِهِمْ اَتَبَرَّاُ
O Allah, forgive me, keep me safe, and take care of me, in this world and the next.	اَللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ الْعَفْوَ وَالْعَافِيَةَ وَالْمُعَافَاةَ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالآخِرَةِ

Duʿāʾ After Ṣalāh #2

I begin with the name of Allah, the All-Kind, the All-Merciful	بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَـٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ
O Allah, send blessings upon Muḥammad and the family of Muḥammad	اَللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
O the Merciful and loving Allah, to You I offer this humble ṣalāh	إِلَـٰهِي هَذِهِ صَلَاتِي صَلَّيْتُهَا
Saying these words, and doing this deed, knowing You do not need it, but it's You that I need	لَا لِحَاجَةٍ مِنْكَ إِلَيْهَا وَ لَا رَغْبَةٍ مِنْكَ فِيهَا
I know in my heart that You are the All-Grand, so I answer your call and obey your command.	إِلَّا تَعْظِيماً وَ طَاعَةً وَ إِجَابَةً لَكَ إِلَى مَا أَمَرْتَنِي
O Allah, if You found any flaw or mistake that I made,	إِلَـٰهِي إِنْ كَانَ فِيهَا خَلَلٌ أَوْ نَقْصٌ
in the sujūd or rukūʿ of this prayer I prayed,	مِنْ رُكُوعِهَا أَوْ سُجُودِهَا
don't turn it back, please forgive me, and accept it please.	فَلَا تُؤَاخِذْنِي وَ تَفَضَّلْ عَلَيَّ بِالْقَبُولِ وَ الْغُفْرَانِ
[I ask You] by Your mercy, O the Kindest of the kind!	بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ

Duʿāʾ for Studying/Starting a Lesson

I begin with the name of Allah, the All-Kind, the All-Merciful	بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَـٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ
O Allah, send blessings upon Muḥammad and the family of Muḥammad	اَللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
O Allah, take me out of the darkness of ignorance,	اَللّٰهُمَّ أَخْرِجْني مِنْ ظُلُماتِ الْوَهْمِ
and honor me with the light of understanding.	وَ أَكْرِمْني بِنُورِ الْفَهْمِ
O Allah, open for us the doors of Your mercy,	اَللّٰهُمَّ افْتَحْ عَلَيْنا أَبْوابَ رَحْمَتِكَ
and unfold for us the treasures of Your knowledge.	وَانْشُرْ عَلَيْنا خَزائِنَ عُلُومِكَ
[I ask You] by Your mercy, O the most Merciful of the Merciful.	بِرَحْمَتِكَ يا أَرْحَمَ الرّاحِمينَ

Duʿāʾ after Ẓuhr

O Allah, I ask You to grant me that which will give me Your mercy,	اَللَّهُمَّ إِنِّى اَسْاَلُكَ مُوجِبَاتِ رَحْمَتِكَ
and a strong will that will allow me to attain your forgiveness,	وَعَزَائِمَ مَغْفِرَتِكَ
and the advantage of each act of kindness,	وَٱلْغَنِيمَةَ مِنْ كُلِّ بِرٍّ
and protection from all sins.	وَٱلسَّلاَمَةَ مِنْ كُلِّ إِثْمٍ
O Allah, (please) forgive all my sins,	اَللَّهُمَّ لاَ تَدَعْ لِى ذَنْباً إِلاَّ غَفَرْتَهُ
relieve all my sadness,	وَلاَ هَمّاً إِلاَّ فَرَّجْتَهُ
cure all of my illnesses,	وَلاَ سُقْماً إِلاَّ شَفَيْتَهُ
cover all of my faults,	وَلاَ عَيْباً إِلاَّ سَتَرْتَهُ
increase my sustenance,	وَلاَ رِزْقاً إِلاَّ بَسَطْتَهُ
keep me safe from all my fears,	وَلاَ خَوْفاً إِلاَّ آمَنْتَهُ

Duʿāʾ after Ẓuhr (con't)

divert any evil that comes my way,	وَلاَ سُوءاً إِلاَّ صَرَفْتَهُ
and grant me any wish that achieves Your satisfaction and my benefit	وَلاَ حَاجَةً هِيَ لَكَ رِضاً وَلِيَ فِيهَا صَلاَحٌ إِلاَّ قَضَيْتَهَا
O the Most Merciful!	يَا اَرْحَمَ ٱلرَّاحِمِينَ
Let it be so, O Lord of the worlds!	آمِينَ رَبَّ ٱلْعَالَمِينَ

Duʿāʾ after ʿAṣr

I seek forgiveness from Allah, besides whom there is no god,	اَسْتَغْفِرُ ٱللَّهَ ٱلَّذِى لاَ إِلٰهَ إِلاَّ هُوَ
the Ever-Living, the Self-Subsisting,	ٱلْحَىُّ ٱلْقَيُّومُ
the All-Compassionate, the All-Merciful,	ٱلرَّحْمٰنُ ٱلرَّحِيمُ
the Lord of majesty and honor.	ذُو ٱلْجَلاَلِ وَٱلْإِكْرَامِ
I ask Him to accept my repentance,	وَ اَسْاَلُهُ انْ يَتُوبَ عَلَىَّ
as the repentance of a slave who is submissive, humble,	تَوْبَةَ عَبْدٍ ذَلِيلٍ خَاضِعٍ
poor, miserable,	فَقِيرٍ بَاإِسٍ
despondent, dejected, seeking refuge (with Him),	مِسْكِينٍ مُسْتَكِينٍ مُسْتَجِيرٍ
not controlling for himself any harm or profit,	لاَ يَمْلِكُ لِنَفْسِهِ نَفْعاً وَلاَ ضَرّاً
and not controlling death nor life, nor raising (the dead) to life.	وَلاَ مَوْتاً وَلاَ حَيَاةً وَلاَ نُشُوراً

Duʿāʾ after ʿAṣr (con't)

O Allah, I seek Your protection from a soul that never has enough,	اَللَّهُمَّ إِنِّى اعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ نَفْسٍ لاَ تَشْبَعُ
a heart that has no fear,	وَمِنْ قَلْبٍ لاَ يَخْشَعُ
knowledge that has no purpose,	وَمِنْ عِلْمٍ لاَ يَنْفَعُ
prayer that is not accepted,	وَمِنْ صَلاَةٍ لاَ تُرْفَع
and a supplication that is not heard.	وَمِنْ دُعَاءٍ لاَ يُسْمَعُ
O Allah, I ask You for ease after hardship,	اَللَّهُمَّ إِنِّى اسْاَلُكَ الْيُسْرَ بَعْدَ الْعُسْرِ
relief after misfortune,	وَ الْفَرَجَ بَعْدَ الْكَرْبِ
and comfort after hardship.	وَ الرَّخَاءَ بَعْدَ الشِّدَّةِ
O Allah, You are surely the source of every favor!	اَللَّهُمَّ مَا بِنَا مِنْ نِعْمَةٍ فَمِنْكَ
There is no god except You. I seek forgiveness and repent (turn back) to You.	لاَ إِلٰهَ إِلاَّ اَنْتَ اَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَ اَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ

SHORT ḤADĪTH

This section contains five short sayings from the Ahlul Bayt (ʿa) that teach us about our beliefs and guide us how to act in the best manner.

Short Ḥādīth

Translation	Ḥadīth
Imām aṣ-Ṣādiq (ʿa): O Shīʿah of the family of Muḥammad, know that one who doesn't control himself when he gets angry is not from us.	يَا شِيعَةَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ اعْلَمُوا أَنَّهُ لَيْسَ مِنَّا مَنْ لَمْ يَمْلِكْ نَفْسَهُ عِنْدَ غَضَبِهِ
Rasūlullāh (ṣ): ʿAlī is with the truth and the truth is with ʿAlī. It turns with him wherever he turns.	عَلِيٌّ مَعَ الْحَقِ وَ الْحَقُّ مَعَ عَلِيٍّ يَدُورُ حَيْثُمَا دَار
Imām al-Bāqir (ʿa): Say to people the best of what you would like them to say about you.	قُولُوا لِلنَّاسِ أَحْسَنَ مَا تُحِبُّونَ أَنْ يُقَالَ فِيكُم
Imām aṣ-Ṣādiq (ʿa): The closest that one can be to Allah is in sujūd.	إِنَّ أَقْرَبَ مَا يَكُونُ الْعَبْدُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَ هُوَ سَاجِد
Imām al-Ḥusayn (ʿa): The greeting of salām has 70 rewards — 69 rewards for the one who says it, and one reward for the one who responds.	لِلسَّلَامِ سَبْعُونَ حَسَنَةً تِسْعٌ وَ سِتُّونَ لِلْمُبْتَدِئِ وَ وَاحِدَةٌ لِلرَّادِّ

ṢALĀH PRONUNCIATION

Rasūlullāh (ṣ): Pray the way you see me pray!

In this section, you will review and learn the recitation of the sūrahs and other adhkār (remembrances) that we need to know in order to offer a correct ṣalāh.

Qirāʾah and Adhkār of Ṣalāh

Adhān		
Allah is the Greatest	4 times	اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ
I know that there is no god except Allah	2 times	اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلٰهَ إِلَّا الله
I know that Muḥammad (ṣ) is the Messenger of Allah	2 times	اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدً رَّسُولُ الله
I know that ʿAlī (ʿa) is one who is close to Allah	2 times	اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَّلِيُّ الله
Hurry to ṣalāh	2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ
Hurry to success	2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ
Hurry to the best deed	2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ
Allah is the Greatest	2 times	اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ
I know that there is no god except Allah	2 times	لَا اِلٰهَ إِلَّا الله

Qirāʾah and Adhkār of Ṣalāh

Iqāmah		
Allah is the Greatest	2 times	اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ
I know that there is no god except Allah	2 times	اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلٰهَ إِلَّا الله
I know that Muḥammad (ṣ) is the Messenger of Allah	2 times	اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدً رَّسُولُ الله
I know that ʿAlī (ʿa) is one who is close to Allah	2 times	اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَّلِيُّ الله
Hurry to ṣalāh	2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلٰوةِ
Hurry to success	2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ
Hurry to the best deed	2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ
The prayer is established	2 times	قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ
Allah is the Greatest	2 times	اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ
I know that there is no god except Allah	1 time	لَا اِلٰهَ إِلَّا الله

Qirāʾah and Adhkār of Ṣalāh

Takbīrat ul-Iḥrām	
Allah is the Greatest	اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ
Sūrah al-Fātiḥah	
I begin with the name of Allah, the All-Beneficent, the All-Merciful.	بِسْمِ اللَّـهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾
All praise is for Allah, the Lord and Nurturer of the worlds.	اَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّـهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٢﴾
The All-Kind, the All-Merciful.	اَلرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٣﴾
The Owner of the Day of Reward and Punishment.	مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ﴿٤﴾
Only You we worship, and only You we ask for help.	إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ﴿٥﴾
Guide us on the right path,	اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ﴿٦﴾
the path of those You have favored, not those whom Your anger falls upon, nor those who are lost.	صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ﴿٧﴾

Qirāʾah and Adhkār of Ṣalāh

Sūrah al-Ikhlāṣ	
I begin with the name of Allah, the All-Kind, the All-Merciful.	بِسۡمِ اللَّـهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ
Say: Allah is One and Unique.	قُلۡ هُوَ اللَّـهُ أَحَدٌ (١)
Allah is the Needless and the Sustainer.	اَللَّـهُ الصَّمَدُ (٢)
He did not give birth, nor was He born	لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ (٣)
And none can be His equal.	وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ (٤)
Rukūʿ	
My lord is the Pure, Great, and praise be to Him.	سُبۡحٰنَ رَبِّيَ الۡعَظِيمِ وَبِحَمۡدِه
Qiyām after Rukūʿ	
Allah hears and accepts the praise of one who praises Him	سَمِعَ اللّٰهُ لِمَنۡ حَمِدَه
Allah is the Greatest	اَللّٰهُ اَكۡبَرُ
Sujūd	
My Lord is the Pure, High, and praise be to Him.	سُبۡحَانَ رَبِّيَ الۡاَعۡلٰى وَبِحَمۡدِهِ

Qirāʾah and Adhkār of Ṣalāh

Jalsah	
Allah is the Greatest	اَللهُ اَكْبَرُ
I seek forgiveness from Allah, my Lord, and I turn to Him in repentance	اَسْتَغْفِرُ اللهَ رَبِّي وَ اَتُوْبُ اِلَيْهِ
Allah is the Greatest	اَللهُ اَكْبَرُ
Qunūt	
O Lord, give us good in this world and good in the hereafter, and protect us from the punishment of the fire.	رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِى الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَّ فِى الْاٰخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَّ قِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ
O Allah, send your blessings on Muḥammad and his Ahl al-Bayt (ʿa).	اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَّ اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
Tashahhud	
I know that there is none worth worshipping except the Almighty Allah, who is One and has no partner.	اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَّآ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيْكَ لَهُ
And I know that Muḥammad is His servant and Messenger.	وَ اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَ رَسُوْلُهُ

Qirāʾah and Adhkār of Ṣalāh

O Allah, send your blessings on Muḥammad and his Ahl al-Bayt (ʿa).	اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَّ اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
Qiyām of 3rd and 4th Rakʿah	
Glory be to Allah, and all praise is for Him, and there is no god except Allah, and He is the Greatest (x3).	سُبْحَانَ اللّٰهِ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ وَ لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَ اللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ
Salām	
Allah's peace, blessings, and grace be upon you, O Prophet!	اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ اَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ
Allah's peace, blessings, and grace be upon all the pious servants of Allah!	اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَ عَلٰى عِبَادِ اللّٰهِ الصَّالِحِيْنَ
Allah's peace, blessings, and grace be upon you!	اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَتُ اللّٰهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ
Allah is the Greatest! Allah is the Greatest! Allah is the Greatest!	اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ ◉ اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ ◉ اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ

The fourth grade Qurʾān Curriculum is designed to help students develop a relationship with the Qurʾān through the following units:

1. Qurʾān Reading
2. Living with the Qurʾān
3. Sūrah Memorization
4. Duʿās
5. Short Ḥadīth
6. Ṣalāh Pronunciation

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